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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

A Rebellion Feared in Portugal—Sand Drifts in the Suez Canal—The ex-Queen of Spain and the Crown Diamonds—Baltic Navigation Closed—Failures in St. Petersburg—Assembling of the British Parliament—Commercial, Financial and Marine News—Rumored Change in the French Cabinet—How the Pope's Successor Shall be Elected, &c

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SPAIN.

MADRID, December 11.—The Cortes to-day rejected the bill of the Regency for indemnifying exiles under the monarchy.

MADRID, December 11.—The Cortes voted unanimously for the restoration of the constitutional guarantees.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—Private advices received here assert that General Prim contemplates a *coup detat*, and that he is sure of one hundred and eighty voices in the Cortes. He will proclaim the Duke of Genoa King, and then present the law to the Cortes making himself Regent during the minority. He relies on the support of the army, the Generals being in his favor, and he will send for the Duke of Genoa to carry out the scheme. On the other hand, a public dispatch from Madrid announces that Gen. Prim made a speech yesterday in the Cortes, in which he denied any intention of making a *coup detat*. He declared, however, the belief that an immense majority of the country was in favor of the Duke of Genoa. That Prince is willing the crown, and in all probability the Duke would soon be proclaimed King.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LIVERPOOL, December 11.—The American ship Crescent City, from Savannah for this port with cotton, sprung a leak at sea, and was abandoned.

A report from the Admiralty office says that for a distance of thirty five miles the Suez Canal is subject to sand drifts, reducing the depth, and the thick fogs are bewildering to pilots.

LONDON, December 11.—It is reported that February 5th is fixed upon as the day for the assembling of Parliament.

LONDON, December 12.—The *Observer* says: President Grant's message makes a pleasing impression in financial circles.

It is reported that Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, does not think it necessary to raise a loan in the open market to provide means for the purchase of the telegraph lines, in accordance with a recent act of Parliament.

FRANCE.

PARIS, December 11.—Senor Miraflours, the Intendent of Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, has published an emphatic denial of the statement that the Queen had taken a crown of diamonds on her retirement from Madrid.

PARIS, December 12.—A council of ministers was held at five o'clock this afternoon at the Tuileries. It is rumored that this extraordinary meeting of Council has been summoned to consider and decide on the immediate change of the Cabinet.

M. Lesseps denies that the Suez Canal Company is in want of funds, or requires additional protection. He promises that all unfinished work on the canal will be completed without interfering with navigation.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 11.—Navigation on the Baltic is closed for the season.

Several bankers of this city have recently failed, but their names, for some unexplained reason have been withheld from the public.

ROME.

PARIS, December 12.—A telegram from Rome reports that the Pope has issued a decree providing that in case of his death the Council shall be dissolved and none but Cardinals take part in the election of his successor.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, December 11.—Fears are entertained of the breaking out of a rebellion in the various parts of Portugal. The authorities are active.

MARINE NEWS.

GLASGOW, December 11.—Steamship Caledonia, from New York, arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 12.—The steamship City of Brussels arrived to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 12.—The West India mail steamship Duro, from St. Thomas, arrived yesterday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, December 11—*Evening.*—Consols for money, 92¼; account, 92⅝. American Securities firm: 6's of 1862, 85⅝; 65's, 84⅝; 67's, 86⅞; Ten-Forties, 82⅝; Erie, 20¾; Illinois, 100; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¾.

LONDON, December 11.—Tallow 47s 3d, dull. Sperm oil, 86s; whaling, 84s. Sugar 39s 6d. Whale oil 39s 6d. Linseed cakes, 10l 6 13s. Calcutta Linseed 59s. Common rosin, 6s.

Petroleum at Antwerp, firm but quiet. Steamers City of New York and Java arrived out.

HAVRE, December 11.—Cotton quiet and steady.

FRANKFORT, December 11.—Five-Twenties closed at 91¼@91⅝.

PARIS, December 11.—Bourse steady, 73f 7c.

LIVERPOOL, December 11.—Cotton: firm; middling uplands 11⅞d; Orleans 12¼d; sales 15,000 bales. California white Wheat 9s 8d@9s 9d; red western 8s 3d@8s 4d; winter 9s 10d. Flour 21s 6d. Corn, No. 2 mixed 28s 9d. Oats 2s 10d. Peas 38s. Pork 94s 10s. Beef 107s 6d. Lard 76s 6d. Cheese 68s. Produce unchanged.

CANADA.

Election Bets—Independence the popular Cry—President Grant's Message—Reduction of the Revenue.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

QUEBEC, December 11.—The Court of Appeals has decided against a plaintiff who claimed $400 deposited as a stake on a bet respecting the election in Montreal in 1867.

HALIFAX, December 11.—The *Chronicle* in commenting on President Grant's message, says: It has broken down all hopes of reciprocity, and renders annexation more desirable. It admits annexation is impossible unless the whole Dominion asks for it, and believes independence will become the popular cry.

OTTAWA, December 11.—It is rumored that Sir Francis Hincks, Finance Minister, proposes to impose a duty on reduction of the free list.

OTTAWA, December 11.—The Governor General has appointed Alfred Cecil Selwyn, of Montreal, Chief Director of the Geographical Survey of Canada in place of Sir William E. Logan, resigned.

HAVANA.

Sharp Skirmishing—Arrival of Spanish Troops.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HAVANA, Dec. 11.—Sharp skirmishing occurred yesterday in the neighborhood of Trinidad between the Spanish troops and the insurgents. The result was not ascertained.

A steamer arrived from Cadiz with 1,000 Spanish troops.

HAVANA, December 12.—Leading planters have issued a pamphlet proposing to organize a society for promoting the importation of negroes from Africa, after the abolition of slavery in the Island. The prospectus is signed by five Cubans and 12 Spanish planters. It was reported that the scheme had the approval of the government, but Captain General Dendas officially denies that it has received his sanction.

NEW YORK CITY.

Ocean Steamer Detectives—Another Bank Officer Arrested—Powder Mill Demolished—Beecher Makes Another Explanation in the Richardson-McFarland Marriage—Pere Hyacinthe Sailed for Europe—He Returns Again—Spanish Gunboats—Altered Bonds—Death of a Miser—Vigilance Committee—Movement of Fenians, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, December 11, 1869.

James Irvington, one of the detectives attached to the Central Police, sailed on the Inman steamer City of Paris for Liverpool, for the purpose of detecting a series of wholesale frauds and robberies which have occurred for some time past on the steamers of this line. Detectives, it is understood, have been sent from the other side, having a similar object in view.

Morris S. Sill, cashier of the Farmers' National Bank, of Somers, West Chester county, has been arrested, charged with embezzlement of $30,000.

Early on Friday morning, one of the buildings of the powder works of Laflin, Rand & Co., situated about four miles west of Newberg, was demolished by the explosion of about one hundred and fifty pounds of powder. No workmen in it.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has made a somewhat lengthy explanation of his participation in the Richardson McFarland marriage and the funeral ceremony which succeeded. The explanation was drawn out by a member of his congregation at the weekly lecture on Friday evening. He said, after making statements similar to those in his late card, that at the time of the marriage at the Astor House, he did not understand that the law in New York rendered null and void a divorce obtained in Indiana. He said if parties were of a legal age for marriage, and presented themselves before him and required him to marry them, his duty in that regard was simply a magisterial one, and he was bound to fulfill it. He had looked through the civil code of the State and had been unable to discover any definition of the duties of a minister in regard to marriage. It seemed to him that there was no defined law about it in the revised code. After the marriage and before the funeral of Mr. Richardson, he had asked a responsible party as to the legality of the divorce, and it was stated to him that it was legal, and he acted accordingly. He inquired also of another person whether the divorce had been obtained on other than legal grounds, and it was stated in reply that it was granted, not only upon legal, but also upon moral grounds.

Pere Hyacinthe sailed for Europe yesterday. He will return again and make an extended tour.

NEW YORK, December 12, 1869.

A large crowd was attracted to the Delemater Works yesterday by the report that some of the Spanish gunboats were about to leave. They are not yet quite ready, but the work is progressing with great rapidity, and both of the vessels will proceed to Cuba in a short time. Senor Roberis, the Spanish minister, arrived in this city from Washington yesterday, and the gunboats were informally turned over to him by the Government authorities. They will take clearance for Cuba on Tuesday.

It was discovered yesterday that New York State bounty bonds to the amount of $100,000 have been altered by some expert forgers, and negotiated.

Edward V. Lardy, a miser seventy-two years old, died at 204 Sixth avenue, on Friday night, worth fifty thousand dollars.

Rumor tells of the organization of a Vigilance Committee in this city, strong in numbers, and entitled "Law and Order Regulators."

Arms were shipped yesterday, from the Fenian headquarters, in this city.

The steamship S. City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool, Second Atlanta, from London, and Alaska, from Aspenwall, arrived to-day.

Rev. O. B. Frothingham, who officiated with Beecher at the Richardson-McFarland Marriage, delivered a sermon on the foes of society, and denounced editors and interviewers as cold blooded enemies of society, and privateers of public opinion.

BOSTON.

Movement of the Labor Reform Party—Failed to "Come to Time"—Temperance Republican Nomination for Mayor, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—The Committee appointed by the Ten Hour Labor State Convention, in September, has approved a bill for presentation to the Legislature, and petitions are now in circulation in the manufacturing districts urging its passage.

Rumors are current that the New York parties who bought the steamships Ontario and Erie, failed to respond yesterday in making the first payment.

The Temperance Republicans have nominated Colonel George H. Johnson for Mayor, with a full ticket for Alderman and Councilmen.

BOSTON, December 12.—The municipal election to-morrow promises to be unusually lively, there being four regular tickets on nomination—Republican, headed by Mayor Shurtliff; Democrats, supporting Baldwin for Mayor; the Labor Reform party, Chase, and the Temperance men, Johnson. Tickets for Alderman are still more diversified. The friends of base ball and other athletic sports has nominated a ticket of their own, with the object of obtaining from the city suitable grounds for sports. The indications are that a heavy poll will be cast.

ST. LOUIS.

Heavy Life Insurances—Railroad Matters—Loss of the Steamer Arthur.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, December 13.—An incomplete list shows that over fifty persons in this city have their lives insured for fifty thousand dollars, and over twelve of them for one hundred thousand, and over two for three hundred thousand.

An ordinance for the sale of the city railroad stock provides that the Pacific stock be sold by sealed proposals, and not by auction, for cash, or city bonds, the proceeds, if cash, to be used in buying city bonds.

The directory of the Missouri Pacific Railroad were notified yesterday by the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company that the lease of the latter road to the former company, had been declared illegal, and that on the 20th instant they will take possession and run the road as a separate line.

The steamer Arthur sunk yesterday noon at Bruner's Landing, 125 miles below here. She was valued at $75,000, and was insured for $30,000 in Pittsburgh and St. Louis companies. She was owned by Stellwell, Powell and Co., of this city, and was commanded by Captain Ballinger and Lew Ashbeth, of St. Louis. The cargo was very valuable. She lies six feet under water.

ST. LOUIS, December 12.—Latest advices from the steamer Arthur say, all the passengers were safely transferred to the Olive Branch. The stock will be put on the Pauline Carroll, which left here to day. It is still the opinion the boat cannot be raised.

MILWAUKEE.

Farewell Entertainment to Ex-Governor Solomon.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 12.—The friends of Ex-Governor Solomon gave him a grand banquet at the St. Charles Hotel last evening, as an expression of their esteem for one who is about to take up his residence in New York. Governor Solomon is widely known as one of Wisconsin's ablest Governors, and his humane and untiring energy for the benefit of the soldiers during the war, is remembered far and wide. As a lawyer, the Governor had won a high reputation. Governor Fairchild and many other distinguished guests were present, and gave the Ex-Governor a warm reception, and God speed in his new home.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, December 11, 1869.

In the House to-day Mr. INGERSOLL again introduced his bill authorizing the additional issue of legal tender notes to the amount of $44,000,000, and moved its reference to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. CULLOM remarked that he thought the House had that bill offered for the last two or three mornings.

Mr. INGERSOLL said it had, and would have it for two or three mornings more, until it was referred.

Mr. GARFIELD moved its reference to the Committee of Banking.

Mr. RANDALL inquired whether an objection would prevent the introduction of the bill now.

The Speaker said it would not.

Mr. COX thought the House had better postpone the consideration of the subject for the present; brought to be ventilated.

Mr. GARFIELD though the question of reference might as well be settled now.

Mr. INGERSOLL insisted on his motion of reference, and moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, when Mr. JUDD demanded the reading of the bill.

It authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue additional legal tender notes of the denominations hereto before issued, and in such proportion as he may deem best, to the amount of $44,000,000; ten millions to be issued within thirty days after the passage of the act; ten millions more within sixty days; ten millions more in ninety days and the remaining fourteen millions within one hundred and twenty days. The second section directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase with such notes, gold interest bearing bonds, and to cancel the same in the manner now provided by law.

Mr. SCHOFIELD moved to table the bill.

Mr. HOLMAN called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. GARFIELD inquired whether the bill was now before the House for action.

The speaker replied that it was.

Mr. COX remarked that if the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Schofield) wanted a division of the House between inflation and contraction of the currency, now was the time.

Mr. SCHOFIELD supposed that those who wanted to inflate the currency would vote against his motion.

The motion was rejected, 65 to 68, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Ambler, Ames, Asper, Baily, Beamen, Benjamin, Beggs, Bird, Blair, Boyd, Brooks, Buck, Buckley, Buffington, Cox, Dawes, Dixon, Donnelly, Duval, Ferris, Finckleburg, Fisher, Garfield, Getz, Haldeman, Hoar, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Kelly, Kellogg, Kersey, Kerr, Ketcham, Knapp, Laflin, Lash, McGrew, Mercer, Moore, Morrill, (Maine,) Mungen, Myers, O'Neill, Poland Randall, Reading, Reeves, Scofield, Sheldon, (N. Y.,) Smith, (Ohio,) Smith, (Va.,) Starkweather, Stevenson, Strickland, Strong, Townsend, Twitchell, Ward, Washburne, (Wis.,) Washburne, (Mass.,) Wheeler, Willard, Winans, Woodward.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Armstrong, Arnell, Boatty, Bennett, Boles, Burchard, Burdett, Burr, Butler, (Mass.) Butler, (Tenn.) Calkins, Cessna, Cobb, (Wis.) Coburn, Cook, Cowles, Creis, Cullom, Davis, Dewees, Dickinson, Dockery, Dox, Dyer, Eckley, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Fitch, Gilfillan, Griswold, Hamilton, Hawkins, Hawley, Hay, Heaton, Heflin, Hosg, (Ohio) Hoag, (S. C.) Holman, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones, Judd, Julian, Kapp, Lawrence, Laughlin, Lynch, Maynard, McCarthy, McCormick, McCreary, Morgan, Negley, Niblack, Orth, Packard, Paine, Peters, Pomeroy, Prosser, Rice, Rogers, Sargent, Sheldon, (La.) Smith, (Virginia) Smith, (Conn.) Smythe, (Iowa) Stevenson, Stokes, Stone, Strader, Sweeny, Taffe, Tanner, Tillman, Tyner, Upson, Van Trump, Walker, Wells, Whittemore, Wilkenson, Williams, Wilson, (Minn.) Welker and Wood.

The question recurred on Mr. Garfield's motion to refer to the Committee on Banking.

Mr. INGERSOLL called for the yeas and nays, remarking that four out of six of the members of that committee who had just voted, had voted to lay the bill on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the bill referred to the Committee on Banking.—yeas, 88; nays, 77.

Mr. PAINE, from the Committee on Reconstruction, presented the following described papers in reference to the admission of Virginia, which were ordered to be printed.

Gen. Canby's report to the Secretary of War relative to the election in Virginia in July, 1869. The address of the Republican Central Committee, presented to the Senate by C. P. Potter, chairman. The statement of Mr. Hughes, endorsed by Mr. Wilcher. The statement of Gov. Wells. The memorial of the Committee of the Virginia Legislature, presented by Mr. Turner, Speaker of the House of Delegates. The statement of Gov. Walker before the Committee. The opinion of Attorney General Hoar on Virginia affairs. The statement that there were about fifty affidavits before the Committee from persons in various parts of the State, charging, in some instances, a failure on the part of registering officers to register, and a refusal in others to permit the affiants to to vote when registered, and in others that calls from persons on the Conservative side and intimidations were resorted to to prevent persons voting the Republican ticket, and that they were prevented from voting.

Resolutions were offered and adopted as follows:

By Mr. DAWES: Calling on the Clerk of the House for a detailed account of the expenditures of the present Congress.

By Mr. COX: Requesting the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill repealing the so-called manufacturing tax on provisions, and a joint resolution so explaining the present law as to relieve the trade in provisions from the present interpretation of the law by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

By Mr. ELDRIDGE: Calling on the Secretary of War for information in reference to the harbor at Port Washington, Wis., including the reports and estimates of the engineers, &c.

By Mr. SCOFIELD: Requiring the Supervising Architect of the Treasury to take into consideration the erection of a suitable building in the city of Erie, Pa., for the accommodation of the United States Courts.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

To authorize the construction and maintenance of a bridge across the Niagara river.

To regulate the importation of lumber on the northern, north eastern and north western frontiers of the United States.

To dispense with spies and informers in the Internal Revenue service.

To authorize the payment of bounty to certain volunteer army officers.

To amend the act declaring and fixing the status of volunteers as a part of the army.

Amendatory of the naturalization law.

Mr. DAVIS asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President for information whether any further legislation was necessary to enable the Executive to secure a more perfect neutrality in any struggle between a European power and an American colony, whenever the latter, seeking in good faith by revolution, to assert the right of self-government, so that the hospitality and privileges of the ports of the United States may not be extended to either party to the prejudice or exclusion of the other.

Mr. WOOD objected, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. SMITH, of Tennessee, asked leave to offer a resolution to annul the late Tennessee election.

Mr. WOOD objected.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes in the chair, on the Census Bill, commencing at section 17. The subject of allowing the census officers the franking privilege, and the question of compensation, &c., were discussed at considerable length. An amendment, refusing them the franking privilege, offered by Mr. FARNSWORTH, was withdrawn on condition it might be offered in the House, and a vote had on it.

The Committee rose, after disposing of the only section (the 17th), and a new print of the bill as amended was ordered.

Mr. KNAPP introduced a bill to amend the existing laws in relation to the trial by jury in Federal Courts. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House, at two minutes past three o'clock, adjourned.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Letter from ex-Gov. Wells—Georgia Reconstruction Bill—Virginia will Soon be Admitted—Case of Dr. Schoeppe—Lo, the Poor Indian—Tariff on Coal—Commissioner Wells' Report—Tenure-of-Office Act—Increase of Salaries—The Georgia Case Sale of California Lands—Colored Men Call on the President—Speeches on the Occasion.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, December 11, 1869.

LETTER FROM EX-GOVERNOR WELLS.

The following letter from ex-Governor Wells, of Virginia, was laid before the Reconstruction Committee to day:

Richmond, Va., December 10, 1869.—Col. R. A. Hughes—My Dear Sir: I had hoped that there would be at the opening of Congress, no division of sentiment in Washington, on the subject of the immediate restoration of Virginia, and am surprised at what occurred before the Reconstruction Committee, yesterday. We have arrived, it seems to me, at a stage in the work of reconstruction where it is utterly idle to attempt the correction of any evil which may exist here by a longer denial of Federal representation to the State. No Conservative nor Democrat will be made a Republican; no bitterness assuaged, nor any spirit of amnesty encouraged, nor oblivion of the past be secured by either an exclusion of the State or individuals from many of the rights which belong to the most favored of other States or citizens. Whether such denial be justifiable or not, it will be secured by test oaths and disfranchisements or not, it is certain they can have no operation from this time forward. If we are ever to secure prosperity in our national interest, harmony in our social relations, or quiet and safety in our political rights and privileges, it must be done by such a universal act of notable amnesty, and deprive every man of the vestage of such pupon for obloquy as injustice upon others, and exaltation for myself, political disabilities suffered by himself. One may doubt the issue, or even belief that such a measure of liberality will fall of any results; still it is the only refuge now left, and wise men should take it. Congress is now holding the trial. It should be done in no ungracious spirit, but friendly and freely, with the broadest generosity. It is idle to find fault with or cavil at the means or way by which we have been brought to this position. The fact is that Virginia now the Republican party was defeated; nor shall we be likely to contemplate its overthrow more graciously by longer indulging inanimosity, bitterness, or recrimination. I certainly hope Virginia may be restored in the next week ends without a single dissenting vote, and that before the Christmas holidays, by one single act of amnesty, the disabilities of every citizen of this Commonwealth, (Hunter and Boteurt excepted,) be removed, and there shall be left the policy of selecting here and there individuals for relief, not because of their superior claims, but rather on account of the friends they have at court, or the indulgence he may seek they move after suit, is plainly unwise, and wholly unjust. It tends largely to aggravate the irritation already existing. The two hundred men whose disabilities are in this way removed, are not thereby regarded any more friendly to the government than they were before, while all others unrelieved, find in this last act of unjust Congressional discrimination a new cause of more substantial complaint, and the power of the State is useless longer to rely on fair measures. Sever the knot by one blow. If this policy does not succeed, then no other can afford any hope of a better result. I hope you will do all in your power to secure the success and early adoption of this policy. I remain,

My dear sir,
Yours truly,
H. H. WELLS.

ADMISSION OF VIRGINIA.

The Committee on Reconstruction held a meeting this morning on the subject of the admission of Virginia. Representatives Paine, Breck and Ward were appointed a sub committee to superintend the printing of the statement of ex-Gov. Wells, in which it is stated he expressed himself in favor of immediate admission, and the abolition of all test oaths and disfranchisement; also the printing of the speech of Gov. Walker, recently made before the committee, showing the loyalty and good faith of the people to comply with all requirements.

The committee meet again Tuesday. There seems no doubt that next week the bill will be passed for the admission of Virginia, and soon thereafter the United States Senators and Representatives will be sworn in, on the admission of Messrs. Booker and McKenzie, whose seats are contested. It is probable the admission of Virginia will be coupled with the condition precedent that the State Constitution shall not be amended by the present Legislature.

CASE OF DR SCHOPPE.

About eighty physicians, chemists and jurists held a meeting this afternoon at the Medical Faculty Hall, for the purpose of reviewing the case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, under sentence of death and execution on the 22d inst. in Pennsylvania. The meeting adopted a resolution to the effect that the published statement of the trial of Dr. Schoeppe do not contain any evidence of a scientific character which goes to prove that Miss Stienecke died from the effects of prussic acid, or evidence of any other poison, and the aggregate of the evidence points to a natural death; that a committee of five be appointed to prepare a memorial, to which the signatures of this meeting are to be attached, and present the same to the Governor of Pennsylvania, requesting the Executive clemency in this case.

GEORGIA RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

It has agreed to amend the Morton bill by providing that after the Legislature of Georgia ratifies the Fifteenth amendment, the Governor shall proceed to organize the militia of the State, and that during such organization the President be required to furnish enough United States troops to preserve the peace of the State. The bill also invalidates all the acts of the said Legislature of a political character. As this bill is satisfactory to Southern Republicans, and likewise meets with the President's approval, an effort will be made to press it through both branches of Congress at an early day.

LO! THE POOR INDIAN.

A circular has been issued from the Indian Office forbidding the visits of Indian delegations to Washington for the purpose of transacting the business of their respective tribes before the Department. It is the opinion of the Commissioners that their business can be much better accomplished by their agent, and the money which would be expended in bringing them here would be used to much better advantage in buying them provisions, agricultural implements, and annuity goods.

COMMISSIONER WELLS' REPORT.

Special Commissioner Wells' forthcoming report will show that the importations for July, August, September, October and November of this year are some twelve millions more than last year, and that the exports for the same months this year are thirty-one millions of dollars less, and in round numbers, than last year. The export of bullion and specie for the same period are four millions of dollars less than last year. These statistics show, of course, a much healthier condition of our foreign trade for the last months of the present year than for 1868.

THE TARIFF ON COAL.

A long argument was laid before the Ways and Means Committee on Saturday, by the Pennsylvania coal interest protesting against the reduction of any duty on coal, in which facts and figures were made to appear that Nova Scotia bituminous coal was nearly five dollars dearer in Boston than Maryland and Pennsylvania coal, and arguing that if the former were admitted duty free it could not be delivered as cheap as the latter.

THE GEORGIA CASE.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have agreed upon a bill to meet the case of the State of Georgia. It declares all acts of the Legislature since the expulsion of the colored members null and void, and requires them to be reinstated before the State shall be entitled to any representation in Congress. The committee take the ground that the restoration of that State is not complete, and, consequently, Congress has the right to take any action that may be required to secure an equitable reconstruction.

REPEAL OR THE TENURE OF OFFICE ACT.

The House Judiciary Committee to day voted unanimously to report in favor of the repeal of the Tenure of Office act, and the recent modification passed at the last session of Congress. It will probably pass the House, but in the Senate its chances are problematical.

ACQUITTED.

The trial of Schureman, colored, formerly a messenger in the Treasury Department, indicted for passing counterfeit money, was concluded to-day. He was acquitted.

SALARIES OF THE SUPREME JUDGES.

The majority of the committee are in favor of increasing the salaries of the Supreme Judges.

WASHINGTON, December 12, 1869.

COLORED MEN CALL ON THE PRESIDENT.

A committee of colored men called upon the President on Saturday, when Senator Harris, colored, of North Carolina, a delegate to the National Labor Convention, tendered him the congratulations and thanks of the convention for the impartial and just administration of the affairs of the Government, especially in the recognition of the claims of the negro in appointing black men to offices of great responsibility and trust; not because they are black, but in recognition of the fact that they are part of the body politic. For this, and other noble acts, he thanked him, especially in behalf of the 7,000,000 in the South, a large percentage of whom underwent everything but death to cast their votes in behalf of the great Republican party, which honored itself in selecting him as their Magistrate. "I am mindful, sir, not simply of the patriotism so nobly manifested in blacksmen's breasts, but of the encouragement you have given our children, to strive to be something in their day and generation. Sir, in your administration we see a practical carrying out of the fundamental principles upon which the government and Republican party were founded, namely, liberty, humanity, equality and justice. In conclusion, permit me to thank you for the name of the colored bone and sinew of the land, which stands ready to defend you and the country.

The President replied: Gentlemen—I am gratified to receive this delegation, as I have witnessed the proceedings of your Convention with great attention. I have done all I could to advance the best interests of the citizens of our country without regard to color, and I shall endeavor to do in the future what I have done in the past. I hope that the measures you have inaugurated will result in the securement of your best aims.

Rev. Selta Martin, speaking for the delegation, said: Mr. President, one great object of the delegation in their deliberations was the securing of land for the laborers of the South, so that they may become permanent settlers—independent citizens. There are eight million acres of land that may be used by Congress, and we wish to secure your influence to prevent any renewal of the lapsed land grants to railway and other corporations, to the detriment of actual settlers.

The President said that he could only aid the matter by suggestion, and recommendation, and that he would give the matter his attention.

The delegation having shaken hands with the President, withdrew highly satisfied with the interview.

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

The Postoffice Department has completed its selection of designs for the new series of postage stamps to take the place of those now in use, which were adopted by the late Postmaster General Randall, about one year ago. The new design will be about a third larger than the present stamp, or the size of the old stamps, and consists of profile heads taken from standard original marbles executed by artists of acknowledged reputation. Some of the stamps have already been engraved, proofs of which have been approved by the Postoffice Department, as well as by the President and Cabinet, as the most appropriate and elegant in all respects of any hitherto issued by any nation. They will comprise heads of the following distinguished Americans: One cent, Franklin; two cents, Jackson; three cents, Washington; six cents, Lincoln; ten cents, Jefferson; twelve cents, Clay; fifteen cents, Webster; twenty-four cents, Scott; thirty cents, Hamilton family bust; for cents, O. H. Perry.

SALE OF LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. Sargent, of California, yesterday introduced a bill providing that the public lands in California, not mineral or reserved, unfit for cultivation, but useful for timber, may be sold in quantities not exceeding six hundred acres to any one person or association; no second application to be made under the act by the same party. Notice of application is to be given, and not to include any improved or settled land.

GERMAN PATENT OFFICE.

The Government of the North German Confederation intends to bring before its Parliament the much controverted subject of patents for inventions, and to centralize the movement now taking place for bringing as much uniformity as possible into the patent laws. The Secretary of North Germany has requested Professor Martile, of the Washington Patent Office, to furnish him with the report of the American patent laws and rules of office, and their general effects on our national industry.

THE TURCO-EGYPTIAN DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

The Turkish Minister has just received a telegram from the Grand Vizr advising that the Khedive of Egypt had solemny proclaimed a firman of which Servico Efendi, Envoy of the Porto was the bearer, and that the difficulties between the Sultan and the Viceroy were definitely and satisfactorily adjusted.

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A man representing himself as W. E. Perry unsuccessfully attempted yesterday to swindle the National Bank of the Republic of this city out of a large sum on a bogus check on the Chemical Bank of New York.

A CARD.

Mr. Clapp, Congressional Printer, has published a card challenging the most minute and critical examination into the manner in which he has conducted the Government Printing Office since it came under his administration.

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Interesting Telegrams from San Francisco.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, December 12.—Fifteen through passengers by steamer Idaho from Honolulu left for New York to day over the Pacific Railway. This is quick time.

The balance in the Sub Treasury of this city is seven million dollars in gold, and sixteen hundred thousand dollars in currency.

The official vote at the October state election was sixty seven thousand six hundred and seventy, nearly fourty one thousand less than in November, 1868, and twenty-nine thousand less than in September, 1869.

General trade is unusually quiet on account of the inclement weather. Three vessels are loading with flour for Australia, beyond which there is no demand. Wheat quiet at $1,25@1,60, extremes, closed yesterday at 160. Legal tenders 81¾.

LOUISVILLE.

A Word of Caution to Bond Purchasers

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, December 12.—M. Mahon recently elected President of the Memphis and Littlerock Rail Road, publishes a card, warning all persons against buying bonds, paying money, or making contracts with any of the old officers or directors who now have possession of that road.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamer Alaska—Late and Interesting Advices from the Central American Republics—Revolution Seemingly on the Wane, and Peace and Prosperity Dawning on the Land.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, December 12.—General Williams, late U. S. Minister to Labrador, Central America, returned home on the steamer Alaska, from Panama. By the Alaska, dates from Panama to Dec. 1 are received.

The U. S. steamer Resaca, commander Lewis, arrived at Panama Nov. 24, from San Francisco Oct. 31, touching at Manzala. The Resaca would remain at Panama about ten days, and then proceed to Callao.

The anniversary of the independence of the Isthmus was being celebrated with the usual demonstrations of rejoicing.

Particulars had been received from Venezuela of the pacification of the State of Zulia, after a bloody action, which lasted seven hours.

The President of Venezuela, General Monagas, entered Santa Martha on the 21st ult., and on the 26th General Pulgar and several line officers were carried as prisoners to Fort San Carlos.

Valparaiso dates to November 9th are received. It is stated that the aspect, politically, seemed to be quiet. The revolution in Bolivia was apparently subdued, but it is said to be only smouldering, and may at any time break out afresh.

The lately continuous movement of troops is attended with heavy expense, and the finances of Bolivia are said to be in a desperate condition.

Dates from Lima, Peru, are to Nov. 21. The project of Senor Pase Solden for the laying of a submarine telegraph cable from Tumbez to Panama has been accepted by the Peruvian Government.

The steamship Costa Rica, from the Central American coast, arrived at Panama on November 23. Advices from the capital of Guatamala to November 14, state, that it is in contemplation to build a Railroad across the republic to unite the two oceans. The Government has issued an important order to secure the execution of the work.

Dates from San Salvador are of the 15. ult. The Exports of the Republic for the fiscal year 1869 were $3,768,357; imports including $1,539,531 coin, were $2,728,965. The Republic is at peace, and its citizens entirely occupied in peaceful pursuits.

From Honduras advices to the 15th ult. are received. Work on the railroad is progressing. Congress is convoked to meet in regular session from the 1st to the 15th of January. Treaties with Salvador and Guatamala had been ratified.

Advices from Nicaragua are to November 22d. The army of the Republic was in Leon engaged in the pacification of the Western Department. All quiet in Nicaragua the war continued, but is expected to be soon ended.

The newspapers express approbation of the official conduct of the Ministers of the United States, at Costa Rica and Honduras, as the peace of the republic is due to their indefatigable efforts.

The losses and accidents caused by the revolution are calculated at one hundred and eighty five killed, three hundred and seventy wounded, and one million dollars.

CHICAGO.

Terrible Results of Carelessness—Land Sales—Indian Troubles—A Drunken Son Shoots His Father.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, December 12.—Mrs. Willard, wife of Robert Willard, of Houston, Adams county, Illinois, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, was burned so fearfully, her little son so badly burned that he cannot survive the day. Willard and another son severely injured. The house took fire and was only saved by the timely arrival of the neighbors.

Seven thousand seven hundred and fourty acres of land were sold during the month of November by the Land Department of the Union Pacific Railroad. The amount realized was $40,181. Since opening the office 121,250 acres have been sold.

Capt. Patterson, of the Fourth Infantry, who has just arrived at Omaha, reports having been attacked while on the road between forts Fetterman and Lawrence by one hundred and fifty Arapahoes, under command of the half breed chief, Roman Nose. One soldier was killed. Renshaw has threatened repeatedly that he will massacre every white man in the neighboring country within his power. A majority of the old settlers and half breeds, who place implicite confidence in his word have left the country.

A few days since a difficulty occurred between William Maddox, living in Morgan county, Illinois, near Jacksonville, his two sons and a nephew named Lewis Jackson, three cents, Washington; six cents, Lincoln; ten cents, Jefferson; twelve cents, Clay; fifteen cents, Webster; twenty-four cents, Scott; thirty cents, Hamilton family bust; for cents, O. H. Perry.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

MONDAY, DEC. 13, 1869.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp firmer.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 91½@91¾.

REV. H. W. BRECHER is studying law.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 123½@123¾.

THE new Kentucky Senator will be nominated at Frankfort to-night.

THE Mauch Chunk *Gazette* is to be styled hereafter the *Coal Gazette*, making the interests of Carbon and Luzerne its speciality.

THE Monongahela *Times* says of the projected valley railroad, that there are three distinct offers to construct it—one of which is from the Connellsville Company but flattered by the promise that it shall not run to Pittsburgh.

TWENTY-ONE States have already ratified the XVth Article, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Ohio, Texas and Mississippi will make in all twenty-eight —the constitutional three-fourths—which we count, exclusive of Indiana and Georgia. The Article will be law by Feb. 1st, 1870.

ANOTHER "bull" movement in the gold market is said to be in contemplation. This would be one of the results flowing from the Secretary's mistake in abandoning, or at least suspending, a sound financial policy, at the instance of a few score of overtrading New York merchants.

THE new Indian bill declares the tribes to be incapable of making treaties, prohibits the making of such treaties and avoids all agreements with those tribes which Congress may not hereafter expressly approve. The Committee of the House and the Government officials unanimously support this measure.

THE editor of the Beaver *Radical*, Mr. M. S. QUAY, who has been sharply assailed by journals of the *Commercial* stripe, invites his traducers to justify themselves in the law courts. We mentioned in our last his proceedings against our neighbor. He has also served a legal process upon his neighbor of the *Argus*.

THAT general measures and causes will effect more, in the appreciation of the value of the currency, than all the specific propositions of the legion of financial tinkers, is the very sensible opinion of Mr. Schenck, chairman of the House Ways and Means, and of Mr. Sherman, of the Senate Committee on Finance. We hope they will hold fast to that idea, which ought to boast of more converts—and soon will.

THE situation, concerning the tariff and taxation, embarrasses the House Committee of Ways and Means. When the President suggested that nothing at all be done, except to take off a trifle of sixty or eighty millions from the revenues, he was quaintly illustrating his old idea that the best way to prove the impolicy of any action was to act it. When they can persuade the country that so large a sum may safely be spared from its present revenues, the tariff will call for its adjustment—and not before. That was the Executive idea—but Congressmen seem gravelled to find is out.

GEORGIA will be instructed by Congress to take the back track until she reaches that point where her Legislature diverged from the right line. Taking thence a new and wiser departure, she will in time get out of the woods. The needful legislation is in course of preparation at Washington. The insecurity of life and property in that State can be remedied in no other way.

Virginia meets an obstacle which no irregular arguments between individual members of Congress and her own Legislative Committee can safely remove. All that is required is some effectual guarantee that her Conservatives shall not imitate the Georgia trick and reconstruct their Constitution in the aristocratic and disloyal interest. The informal pledges, to this purport, of her irregular representatives in the lobby of the Capitol are worth no more than Mr. B. F. Butler's assumptions of authority to accept them. Matters of this gravity are better to be nominated on the written bonds. And so Congress holds.

IN the case of Schoeppe, the convict who awaits the execution of the death penalty on the 24th, at Carlisle, it was announced in our last issue, that a second application for a writ of error from the Supreme Court has the concurrence of the Attorney General, and will be granted by the Court. This writ being made returnable January 3rd, 1870, an Executive reprieve of necessity will follow, to give time for the proposed hearing, the ultimate issue of which must entirely dispose of the case, with or without a second trial, in the discharge or the execution of the prisoner.

We regard it as most proper that this affair is thus likely to be arranged through the regular channels of the judicial tribunals, without an avoidable recourse to the special prerogative of the Executive. Indeed we will not forbear the expression of our satisfaction, which the public must share in common with us, that in recognizing the manifest indications, offered not only in this instance, but in many others, of less vital moment, of late, that the critical prerogative with which the Governor is charged is to be surrounded still more with every precautionary barrier, for its protection and limitation, but not to obstruct the strictest doings of justice to individuals as well as to the State. Herein, Governor GEARY has plainly evinced a profound respect for the present direction of public sentiment.

AS AN EVIDENCE of the growing popularity of the policy of protecting national industry, we note the fact that the works of HENRY C. CARY, of Philadelphia, on Social Science and the Principle of Protection, have been translated into nearly every language of Europe. A large edition in the Russian language has been issued from the press of St. Petersburg. So that Empire the Czar encourages his people to manufacture by laying discriminating duties on foreign fabrics.

England, for many years, rigidly maintained this principle, and by so doing, established her manufactures on a basis so solid that she was at length able to defy the competition of the world. Having reached that point, she suddenly espoused the cause of free trade, so as to repress the manufacturing industry of other nations, and thus secure to herself, as far as possible, the markets of the world. Her game is beginning to be understood by the government of Europe, and will soon be equally well understood in this country.

The advocates of free trade in the United States are mainly composed of a comparatively few importers and others in that interest, some native and some foreign. They have vast means at their command with which to subsidise some leading presses, and to flood the country with publications as remarkable for the insolence of their tone as for the falsity and shallowness of their arguments. By these the agricultural population of the west have been greatly deluded. Happily they are this year having their eyes opened to that delusion. When the price of wheat is so low that it takes nearly all it is worth to transport it to a foreign market, the western farmer begins to long for non-producing neighbors who can give him at his own door almost as much for it as the foreign consumer pays, thus enabling him to add the cost of transportation to his other profits on its production, be they large or small, besides buying from him many things which cannot be sent abroad at all.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE GRIER.

Hon. ROBERT C. GRIER, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, has resigned his seat on the bench, the retirement to date from February 1, 1870. The temporary delay is for the purpose of closing up cases on the docket, with which he is peculiarly familiar. Under the law of last year, he will receive the annual amount of his salary as a retiring pension. Appointed by President POLK, in 1846, Justice GRIER is next to Justice NELSON, the oldest Judge on that bench. The infirmities of his advanced age are now so great as to require an absolute repose.

Of the two vacancies now to exist in the composition of that Court, public opinion has very generally agreed in the propriety of assigning one to Judge HOAR, of Massachusetts, the present Attorney General. Usage supports the presumption that the second, for succession to Justice GRIER, will be filled from Pennsylvania. In this view, Hon. E. M. STANTON may be selected for the post.

OHIO AND THE XIVth ARTICLE.

The new Ohio Legislature will not overlook a public duty, which involves the honor of that great, patriotic, and decidedly Republican State. Since her ratification of the XIVth Article was subsequently disclaimed by a factious minority which had succeeded in securing for a brief period the control of her Legislature, it became the duty of Secretary Seward, when announcing the adoption of that Article into the Federal Constitution, to make special mention of that attempt at withdrawal. Such mention has not impaired the sufficiency of the record among the Federal archives, nor does it support the shadow of a doubt as to the absolute certainty of the legal incorporation of that amendment into the body of the organic law. But, nevertheless, the Secretary's statement stands, an unavoidable reflection upon the intelligent patriotism of a powerful Common wealth, and will so remain until an Ohio Legislature shall itself effectively expunge the blot, by branding that pretended "withdrawal," of an irrevocable act, with its proper designation—as a bold fraud upon the people of Ohio and a barefaced insult to their sister States. This needful act will doubtless be performed during the present winter.

THE CUBAN FIASCO.

The Spanish gun-boats, released from their temporary detention by our Admiralty officers, will have their equipment speedily completed, then to leave for the Cuban coast. That will substantially and finally put an end to the insurrectionary movement in the Island. Supplies from foreign sympathizers will be wholly cut off. The hope remains for an American intervention, and the revolt will be terminated, or, at best, dwindle into a marooning brigandage of no special public importance.

At Washington, the Cuban bubble is exploded. Neither branch of Congress can be persuaded to pass a resolution recognizing either their political or belligerent rights. The sincere confidence which the President feels that the prudent and honorable course of his Administration will be sustained by that body, is justified by the situation, and will so prove.

If the omnibus load of venal Bohemians in our own Eastern cities, who have been mis managing the case of Cuba, under the direction and in the employment of the feather-bed patriots composing the so-called Juntas, do really wish to render some material service to the misguided insurgents, the wisest thing they can do will be to invoke the influence of our Government, in the interests of humanity, for the mitigation of that punishment which Spain may, in strict justice, visit upon her rebel subjects.

CALIFORNIA.

Official figures, which we find in the San Francisco *Bulletin*, report the valuation—doubtless only an imperfectly approximate estimate—of the real and personal property of this State at $258,046,335, a net gain for the past year of over $21,000,000, all of which, and more, is found in the commercial and agricultural counties, while the mining districts are responsible for all the deductions. The *Bulletin* regards the net gain as a handsome one and promising well for the future of the State, in the more solid elements which thus indicate the true direction for the efforts of her people.

Admitted to the Union in 1850, this, the first State erected on the Pacific shore of the Continent, is not yet twenty-one years old. But her fast ripening development, in every element which goes to make up a vigorous, flourishing and independent commonwealth, affords the safest augury of her uninterrupted progress through a future more golden in its material splendor than even the purest of her own precious ores.

The onward movement of the centuries is steadily sweeping the rich tide of civilization across this vast continent, to be arrested at last at the margin of the forever uninhabitable ocean beyond. The tide rolls deep and strong, but its available wealth is borne upon its surface, and gathers more and more in front of the last great barrier to its progress around the globe. Commerce will call science to its aid, with fresh devices to span the broad ocean, and both will yield still more potent agencies for the subjugation of the waste of waters to the uses of an enlightened race—to enlarge rather than to restrict the domain of human civilization.

The seat of empire is no longer marching westward only, for its civilizing columns are to-day over-running every habitable quarter of the planet. From both the west and the east, the movement seems to concentrate again upon the opposite margins of that old Asiatic Continent which was the birth place of mankind. Let poets dream, or philosophers speculate, or statesmen forecast, as they may, the future of an elevated humanity, which will in time have overflown the whole earth until it rolls back upon Asia, to illuminate the mysteries of ages upon a third continent added to the conquests of civilization! No enlightened mind can doubt that the world's progress through the centuries before us will be toward the unity of knowledge and power all over the globe. The destinies of humanity are in the hands of One to whom the ages are but as days, and the loftiest imagination of man is incapable of spanning the possibilities of His purposes, for the ultimate attainment of His human creatures.

May we not think that the era is to come when oceans may separate the populations, but are not to divide humanity; when even the boundaries of lesser empires shall be ignored, in the interests of a commonwealth of all mankind; when all the inhabited earth shall be the seat of one, and but one, great empire—of a common, intellectual and material approximation to such perfection as humanity shall be capable of attaining? In those days, the populations which border the coasts of these great oceans will hold, and that too wide open, the gateways of the globe. This seems to be the destiny of our own Pacific coast, and California, with her sister States, will thus await a glorious responsibility. Indeed, it means much when we see that her Governor has so wisely pronounced, in his official communications to the Legislature, for the immediate removal of all the existing restrictions to Asiatic immigration. He recognizes the truth, and that it will yet crush a short-sighted opposition. California will not be long false to her interests, to civilization, to the destinies of mankind.

A NEW STYLE OF FURNACE.

A novel improvement in the form and structure of a furnance, now in operation near Besançon in France, is thus described in the *Engineer*:

"They are 65 feet high and 11 feet 6 inches diameter at the top, and are nearly cylindrical; the diameter being 13 feet 2 inches at twelve feet above the ground. There are eight tuyeres around the furnace, and the diameter is 11 feet 6 inches at the level of the tuyeres. Up to twelve feet from the ground the wall of the furnace is made with hollow cast iron plates inside, through which there is a constant flow of water; the lining of the furnace is made with a single row of fire bricks four inches thick. The upper part of the furnace is made of riveted sheet iron; the fire brick lining is also four inches thick, but there is a space of two inches between the sheet iron and the bricks, and a circulation of air prevents the overheating of these bricks. This arrangement admits of very quick construction, and the body of the masonry being very slight, it is easily dried. One of these furnaces was in working order three months after the beginning of its construction. The daily production is above forty five tons of pig iron. The ore, which contains from 40 to 45 per cent. of iron, is supplied by rail from a distance of eight miles. The coal comes by canal from St. Etienne, a distance of eighty miles. The consumption of coal is eighteen hundred weight for each ton of iron produced. The ore is mixed with 30 per cent. of puddling furnace slags. These slags are ground and mixed with lime and manganese, and then converted into bricks, which are carefully dried and set with the ore in the blast furnace. The silica of the slag unites with the lime, and the oxide of iron is reduced. The slag is prevented from smelting before this reduction. This system admits the introduction of slags in the blast furnance in a much larger proportion than usual."

FROM a Washington letter to the N. Y. *Post*, we extract the following:

At the last session Congress provided for the retirement of judges of the Supreme Court, and one at least of them ought to resign. It is a sad sight to see a Judge of the highest and most important judicial tribunal of the land brought into court and helped out of court, and then sleeping when learned counsel are addressing the court upon questions of law, in whose decision the sleeping, infirm, feeble old jurist must bear a part. Judge Grier, of Pennsylvania, ought to resign. Public justice demands it; because he is unable to discharge the duties of his place. He has been an able, excellent, honest, upright judge—a man of great ability and of high character; and he owes it to himself and to his family, and to his place in history, to resign, and to pass the remainder of his days in calm and undisturbed quiet. A man ought not to remain in any public position when he is not able to discharge its duties especially after his government has made provision for his support. He owes a duty to his state, as well as to himself, and to the feebleness of age. The accumulation of years, the weakness of the physical and mental powers, all demand that he should retire, and allow one in the vigor of his years to take his place. It is to be desired that a man equal to Judge Grier, when he was appointed by President Polk, in 1846, will be selected to take his place on the bench. It may be difficult to find such a man; but such a man should be found.

TO OUR friends of the opposition press, we commend the following extract from a speech made by Hon. G. W. Woodward, while on a recent visit to Florida. He remarked:

The Legislature of Pennsylvania ratified negro suffrage before the voice of the people could be heard on the question. I have said if the people of Pennsylvania would vote in favor of the measure I would not object. This year it was substantially decided—we were defeated. I do not believe that they voted intelligently on the subject; yet I believe it was ratified, and I shall say nothing more against it. I am willing the negro should vote. The colored people of my town register more than they do me, yet I am not a Republican.

IT IS conceded on all sides that the regular Republican ticket has succeeded in Texas. An exchange says:

The new Governor, Gen. E. J. Davis, is a native Southerner of whom his State and party may well be proud. When forced to fly from Texas, early in the rebellion, for his Union sentiments, he went to New Orleans and reported to Gen. Butler, then in command of that city. Instead of seeking for safe conduct to the North, as many of the refugees did, he asked for power to go back and raise a regiment. Gen. Butler commissioned him, and Gen. Davis returned and put himself at the head of a force that did signal service to the country. He is now the first Republican Chief Magistrate of Texas.

THE Zanesville *Courier* says:

The sale of the C. & Z. Railroad was confirmed by the United States District Court on the 2d inst., the next day after the sale. It is said that the Pennsylvania Central will commence operating the road on the first of next month.

Source of Water Supply.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Hardly a day or a meal can pass by in any "well regulated family" in our city without reference being made to the important question of water supply. All are alive to the necessity of improved means for an enlarged supply of pure water. But considerable rancor and ill feeling is manifested in the discussion of the subject, both in our city councils and in the newspapers. It is well known that agitation is one means of purifying water, but if we have no water to shake we will never get a clean drink, if we wait on Councils. No spot can be determined upon for a reservoir because property will have to be bought, and it is feared somebody will make some money. Then an attack is made upon the report of the engineer who was consulted by the City Councils. A statement in his report, that occasionally during the heats of summer the Monongahela river would furnish an insufficient supply of water for the future requirements of our great city, has been denied by those who are anxious to have us drink Monongahela water. The following item going the rounds of the papers is suggestive to say the least:

"The city of Philadelphia has been sued for five hundred thousand dollars, by the Schuylkill Navigation Company, for drinking all the water up. About one hundred boatmen have also put in claims of one hundred dollars and upward, for detention and loss of time during the summer drought."

If those who are interested will take the trouble to consult the reports of the Monongahela Navigation Company, they will find that during every season of drought the navigation suffers for want of water. It is not many years since its able and practical President, General Moorhead, urged upon Congress the construction of a *reservoir* on the head waters of that river as one means of improving the low water flow of the Ohio river, and incidentally keep up navigation in the pools of the dams a public improvement which has been of vast benefit to the city of Pittsburgh.

It is very easy to ridicule the idea of a scarcity of water in the Monongahela river, because generally there is an abundant supply, but since there are periods when there is an insufficient supply for the important navigation, it is not the part of reason to ignore the fact. The same engineer who designed and constructed that improvement without absolutely deciding that any particular plan for furnishing water for the future city of Pittsburgh is the best, merely refers in his report to the Committee of Councils to the fact that there are periods when the Monongahela supply is rendered inadequate, while the Allegheny river always furnishes a much larger quantity.

Instead of ridiculing a matter which is founded entirely on *facts* which are easily susceptible of verification, would it not be more sensible to give serious heed to the suggestions of experience, while it is yet time?

Those who are best acquainted with the gentleman who made the preliminary report know that he had no object but the welfare of the city at heart.

—Since the above went into type the writer has seen in Saturday's *Commercial* a letter pertinent to the subject, signed A. P. The above should not, therefore, be considered by the GAZETTE readers as an answer to the interesting, but *special* matter treated by A. P. Nor does the writer of this assume to speak for the engineers, who does not reside in the city at present, referred to by A. P.

According to the *Commercial* writer, and others, troubled as some of our good citizens are with "water on the brain," they can, it appears, write nothing without marring their productions with personalities, which to say the least are unrefined for and may be lacking in the essential element of truth. Whatever the engineer got for his preliminary report and surveys makes but little difference in the discussion of the merits of water and rivers—"is not the laborer worthy of his hire." But still as to the *exact* amount the disbursing officer should know all about it. "Go for him." for according to some accounts he keeps a loose string on the public purse, and there may be something to make.

A WOMAN'S VIEWS.

To the Editors of the Pottsville Journal:

Enough so. It is plain enough so. True. We wretches cannot tell out all our wrong. Without fifteen decent, happy lives. I know that we must scrupulous, to hint. With half words, as I can perceive, that thing Which no one scrupled as should *be* in full.

Aurora Leigh.

Mrs. Browning understood woman, for she herself was a woman in the full sense of the term. Had she not been a *woman* she could never have written that wonderful book from which the above is an extract. She stands alone in her complete understanding of woman, and for her sex she has done more, I honestly believe, than any woman living. Its true she is no more, but I never think her dead, so truly do her works abound with life and soul. But it is not of her that I wish now to speak. My subject is as far removed as heaven from hell, and yet she stooped to touch it. Why may not I? I will, wishing the meanwhile that I might do it as she was wont to do it.

The time has gone by when women must bear in silence whatever affects them, either of good or ill, and the time has come, nay, it has forced itself upon us, when we must lift up our voices, or the very stones will cry out." The subject affects us as much as it does our brothers, and I cannot see why we have not as good a right to be heard. It is dirty work, I know; but there is much dirty work in this world to do, but let no woman with clean hands and a pure heart, shrink back from the unpleasant task.

The New York tragedy is exciting much comment, and the papers have got to itching terribly over it, and why? It is worse than anything of the same nature that ever happened before? Then why, it not, do the papers make such an ado over it? First, the thing occurred in high life. Virtue is of tender growth, a kind of hot house plant, that cannot bear too suddenly a change of atmosphere. Had the same thing happened among parties without wealth or position, it would barely have been chronicled in the papers, and the world would have passed over it in silence, but it happened among respectable people, hence the hue and cry.

Now, for interesting court proceedings, which probably contain about as much of justice as there was in the recent Colehiscock case in Albany, taking care to spice it with *insanity*. O! Justice! hide thy face, lest even the cold marble by which we try to represent thee, blush for very shame!

Now, then all honorable minded people will utterly condemn the shooting of Richardson, but there is a question, though it has no bearing upon the legality or illegality of the point, that will force itself upon a woman's mind in spite of herself. Would every husband who takes such summary punishment into his own hands, be willing to have his own acts and life laid open to his wife and family? That is a fair and honest question, who will answer it? There are thousands of wives who believe, as truly as they believe that they have a being, that their husbands are untrue to them, and yet for fear of society, for their children's sake, or for the undying love that remains in their hearts for these worse than murderers, they try to shield them as much as possible, and press on with smiling faces, trying to make believe happy. I have no sympathy with any married or unmarried woman, who spreads a net for any man, but I utterly abhor that man who puts on a brazen face, and never admits that his honor is blasted, or that his heart is blackened by want of virtue, unless his wife be the guilty party. What husband of any pretensions to decency, does not expect and require his wife to repel at once every insult, open and covert, and to be firm and unyielding in her principles? And well has he the right to expect and require this. No married woman has a right to commit a deed, however trivial in itself, or speak one word, however lightly, tending towards dishonor of character, that she should be ashamed to have her husband see, hear, and understand the motive that prompted it; and I may add safely that no true woman will do it.

But now for the other side of the picture. If a woman can carry about with her an impenetrable armor, why cannot a man, when he has the *power* all on his side? Has a husband any more right to expect his wife to be true to him than she to expect and require the same fidelity to her? We shall never know, probably, how many men, and men of families, too, have laid their heads upon some "Delilah's lap," and been shorn of their strength, but God keeps the record true, and they will meet it one day, when there will be no rock or mountain to fall upon them, to hide them from the righteous fury of their Great Judge. "O God! avenge me of mine adversary," is the cry of many a heart-broken woman, and He will, and that right speedily. The time is coming when we will take the matter into our own hands, not to shoot and kill without judge or jury, but to stamp and brand with infamy and disgrace any and every man who would dare to cross the threshold of our homes or come into our presence with their sin-blotched faces. I long to see the time when every woman who occupies a social position of standing and wealth will shut her door against the seducer as well as the seduced. Then, and not till then, may woman expect to be avenged.

A WOMAN.

AN effectual remedy for small-pox is said to have been recently found by a surgeon of the British army in China. The mode of treatment is as follows: When the preceding fever is at its height, and just before the eruption appears, the chest is rubbed with croton oil and tartaric ointment. This causes the whole of the eruption to appear on that part of the body, to the relief of the rest. It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevents the disease from attacking the internal organs. It is now the established mode of treatment in the English army in China, and is regarded as a perfect cure.

AMONG the important reports to be presented to Congress this session is that of Engineer W. Milnor Roberts, who has made a survey of the Ohio river, with a view to its permanent improvement, under an order of the National Government. This report will show the importance of the Ohio as a channel for cheap transportation, and silence the sneer of John Randolph, that it was frozen up one half the year and dried up the other half. In spite of all the railways that have been constructed, the river trade is now as prosperous as ever. It directly concerns the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania—six of the greatest States in the Union—and indirectly interests of other States.

Mr. Roberts' survey is intended to settle the controversy as to the best plan for improving the navigation of the Ohio. A small portion of the river lies within the State of Pennsylvania, but its main channel is the boundary of several States and is emphatically a national river. It is therefore as much entitled to national appropriations as the lakes or the seacoast. The day for quibbling on this subject has passed. If the great States directly concerned will unitedly demand an appropriation by Congress for the improvement of the Ohio it can be obtained.

REUBEN DEWAT and Hiram Koenig, two young men of Tamaqua, Pa., were run over by a train of cars on the Schuylkill Railroad, while walking on the track, and killed.

TO PEOPLE WHO THINK FOR THEMSELVES.

At this season of the year when the human system is under heavy contributions made upon it by reason of the sudden changes of weather, it were wise in all who regard their health and happiness to betake themselves to a timely remedy. That is, if you get a cough or cold do not defer it until overburdened nature sinks under the inordinate load, but at once seek for relief in some sure and perfect remedy like DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE or DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP. If people, estimated at its true value, human health and life, the postponements with regard to the use of remedies would rarely occur, and instead of many of the make-believes that are often used, medicines like those of Dr. Keyser, a skillful and scientific physician of nearly half a century's experience, would take their place. You can scarcely find in the City of Pittsburgh a family, some one of which has not been benefitted by DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP or DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE. Both of these remedies are prepared with the most select and pure medicines that are to be obtained, and with a conscientious regard for the health of those who are to use them. Who does not know that to neglect a cough in the beginning is to invite along attack of sickness and peradventure a lamentable disease.

We speak in all seriousness to the readers of this article, and if they will reflect over our words they will see that we have more at heart than the mere object to make by it an object which most persons will allow not unworthy of an honorable man, but which sinks into comparative nothingness when compared to that of the health and lives of individuals.

We do not believe that the man is born who has made a better medicine for sudden coughs and colds than Dr. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP. Its sales are daily increasing and hundreds of persons have been snatched from the jaws of death by its use.

The other day a merchant from a distance bought a quantity on the recommendation of a young man who had been cured by it. This is a frequent occurrence, and the merchants of our own vicinity could not fail to profit by his example. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure and Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup are advised at no distant day to assume a wide range in the treatment of all pulmonary and bronchial diseases.

To be had of most druggists and at the Doctor's Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, where thorough lung examinations are made daily and advice given.

DECEMBER 10, 1869.

NOTES FOR DECEMBER, ADDRESSED TO THE FEEBLE AND DEBILITATED.

This is a trying season for invalids, indeed for all who are not blessed with robust constitutions and iron frames.

Cold has come upon us suddenly, sealing up the pores, and causing us a chill, and the seeds of disease that may have been lurking in the system, but which remained undeveloped so long as the waste matter of the body and all acid and unwholesome humors were freely discharged by perspiration from the surface and through the bowels.

A tonic, aperient and alterative medicine is now needed to invigorate the vital powers depressed by a low temperature; to stimulate and purify the secretions, and to fit the body to endure without inconvenience, pain or danger, the sudden climatic change which ushers in the Winter.

The only preparation which will fully meet this almost universal need, and will thoroughly and safely perform the important work, is the leading tonic and alterative of the age, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

This popular specific improves the appetite, invigorates the digestive powers, regulates the flow of bile, enriches the blood, calms the nerves, relieves constipation, promotes superficial circulation and evaporation, and being composed solely of wholesome vegetable elements, with a pleasant aromatic as their effective vehicle, may be taken by the weakest without fear. The flavor is agreeable, for although the BITTERS are a powerful medicine, they contain no nauseating element.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINE HOLIDAY GOODS

FOR GENTLEMEN,

AT

PUTNAM & ADAMS',

Gents' Furnishing Establishment,

72 FIFTH AVENUE,

dsmwws Opposite Postoffice.

DIARIES!

FOR 1870.

Our Stock of Diaries for 1870 is now complete, comprising every style, from the smallest pocket size to the largest Counting House Daily Journal, running one, two and three days to the page. We have them of all prices, so that persons ordering by mail need only specify the number of days to the page, and the price (ranging from 30 cents to $2.50,) and the Book will be sent by return mail.

Also, large assortment of the Patent Self-Closing Diaries.

The Trade supplied at Publisher's wholesale list.

JOSEPH HORNER,

No. 129 Smithfield Street,

dsmwwp PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOLIDAY SEASON.

1869--1870.

ROBT. S. DAVIS & CO.,

163 Liberty Street,

Have now on exhibition the largest and finest collection of CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS ever offered in this city, consisting in part of the following:

Elegantly Illustrated Books from $5 to $50.
Choice Poetical Works
Beautifully Illustrated Biographical Works.
Juvenile Books of all kinds and prices.
English Toy Books, unusually attractive.
Religious Books in every variety of binding.
Backgammon and Chess Boards, Parlor Croquet.
Games of all kind—Amusing an' Instructive.

ELEGANT CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

WATTLES & SHEAFER

Having just returned from the East with a large and elegant stock of Jewelry suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Offer extra inducements to persons desiring anything in our line.

GENTS' GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES AND CHAINS.
DIAMONDS.
FINE SETS OF JEWELRY.
CHAIN AND BAND BRACELETS.
MOSS, AGATE RINGS & SLEEVE BUTTONS.
ALASKA DIAMOND PINS, EARRINGS AND STUDS.
SOLID SILVER WARE.
GOLD AND SILVER HEAD CANES.
TOILET SETS, VASES, PARIAN MARBLE GOODS, &c.

WATTLES & SHEAFER,

101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street.

N. B.—A few more Ladies' Solid Gold Hunting Case Watches for $30 00. d-11

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

No. 98 WOOD STREET,

Third door above Diamond alley, PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ORDINANCE

Creating a Paid Fire Department and Defining the Duties of the Officers and Members thereof,

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Fire Department of the City of Allegheny, shall consist as follows: One Chief Engineer, one Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, a company for each Engine, not exceeding seven men; for Hose Company, five men; to be classified as follows: For each Steamer, one engineer, one foreman, one driver, one fireman, and three hosemen; for Hose Company, one foreman, and four firemen; and for Hook and Ladder Company, one foreman and five horsemen.

SEC. 2. The Committee on Fire Engines and Hose shall have power to appoint the requisite number of persons to fill the various positions set forth in this Ordinance, who shall hold their offices during good behavior; the Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph excepted, both of whom shall be elected by Councils, as provided in the 3d section of Article 12 of this Ordinance. The Committee shall have power to suspend or expel any member of any Company; and to discharge or reorganize any Company; and shall adopt a suitable uniform, to be worn by officers and men; and, generally, the Committee shall have power to adopt such rules and regulations for the Government of the Department, as they shall deem expedient for the interest of said Department; provided, such rules and regulations are approved by Councils, and are not inconsistent with any Ordinance of the City.

SEC. 3. The Chief Engineer shall have sole command at fires over all other officers and all other members of the Fire Department, and all persons who may be present at fires; and shall take proper measures for the extinguishment of fires, and further protection of property, preservation of peace and good order in the City, Ordinances, and rules and regulations of the Fire Department in repressing fires; and it shall be the duty of said Chief Engineer to examine into the condition of the engines, all other fire apparatus, and of the engine and all other houses belonging to the City, used for the purposes of the Fire Department, and the Companies attached, as often as circumstances may render it necessary, or whenever directed to do so by Councils or the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose; He shall report to the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose all accidents by fire, and the best method as far as practicable for the number and description of buildings destroyed, as near as can be ascertained, together with the names of owners or occupants. Supplies for the Department can only be obtained on his order, and all bills shall be certified by him to the Comptroller for payment. The Pay Rolls of the various companies, as prepared and certified by the foreman of each Company, to the Chief Engineer, shall be consolidated by that officer, and certified to the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose for approval, at their first regular monthly meeting, and if approved by the Committee the Controller is authorized to certify warrants on the Treasurer for payment of the same.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the foreman of each company to keep fair and exact rolls of the members of their respective companies, specifying the time of admission, place of residence, age and discharge of each member; also, keep an account of the amount of fuel company, which he will report in writing to the Chief Engineer, monthly, making a full exhibit to its correctness. He shall have proper charge over all the property belonging to the Company, and see that everything is kept clean and neat, for immediate use. It shall be his duty to procure order and discipline in the Company, and require and enforce a strict compliance with the Ordinances of the City, and rules and regulations of the Department.

SEC. 5. The Chief Engineer, and each and every member of the Department, shall be qualified by oath or affirmation, that he will faithfully observe the laws of the State, and Ordinances of the City of Allegheny, and perform the duties of his office.

SEC. 6. The salaries of officers and members of the Fire Department, shall be fixed as follows, and paid monthly:

Chief Engineer.....$900 per annum.
Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph.....$ 60 " month.
Foreman.....$ 50 " "
Engineer.....$ 40 " "
Drivers, Firemen and Hosemen, each.....$ 30 " "

And in consideration thereof shall give their individual attention to their respective offices.

SEC. 7. Should any person or persons injure, deface, or in any manner destroy any property of the Fire Department, or any person or persons hindering or obstructing any Fire Company, or any Superintendent, from freely passing along the streets of the City to or from a fire, or in handling the engines, or preventing any of said Fire Companies, or any member or members of it, operating at any fire, each, any, and every person so offending, or hindering, or obstructing, shall be fined not less than $5, nor more than $40, for each and every offense, the same to be recovered before the Mayor.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, to keep the lines and machinery in good order, and to operate under the control of the Chief Engineer; and all work done by him shall be done only on an order signed by the Chief Engineer.

SEC. 9. The Chief Engineer and Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph, shall wear a badge, other City officers are entitled, and shall continue in office during the pleasure of Councils, and be suspended for inattention or neglect of duty, by a majority of the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, with the approbation of Councils.

SEC. 10. Any member of the Fire Department refusing to obey any lawful order, at fires, shall be dismissed the service.

SEC. 11. It will be unlawful, after the passage of this Ordinance, for any member of the Fire Department to hold balls, festivals, or picnics, and members of the Fire Department will be permitted to sell tickets for the benefit of any Company, or individual members, under penalty of dismissal.

SEC. 12. There shall be no loafing or lifering about engine houses, but every man shall be at his post of duty, and attentive to the business of the service.

SEC. 13. Any member of the Fire Department refusing to obey at fires, shall be dismissed the service.

SEC. 14. It will be unlawful, after the passage of this Ordinance, for any member of the Fire Department to hold balls, festivals, or picnics, and members of the Fire Department will be permitted to sell tickets for the benefit of any Company, or individual members, under penalty of dismissal.

SEC. 15. There shall be no loafing or lifering about engine houses, but every man shall be at his post of duty, and attentive to the business of the service.

SEC. 16. On Sabbath day, the doors of the Engine House shall be closed, and no unnecessary company allowed in.

SEC. 17. All Ordinances shall go into effect February 1st, 1870, and any ordinance or part of Ordinances, supplied by the foregoing, are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, this 9th day of December, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McMURRIER,
President of Select Council.

Attest: J. R. GILLEY,
Clerk of Select Council.

ALFRED SLACK,
President of Common Council.

Attest: R. DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. del1

C. YEAGER & CO.,

HAVE NOW OPEN

The Finest Assortment of

HOLIDAY GOODS

In their line ever exhibited in the city, comprising many new and rare art cles purchased by C. YEAGER while in Europe.

Necessaries, Vienna Reticules,
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes,
Jewel Cases, Catchepots, Card Receivers,
Bronze and Parian Statuettes,
Alabaster and China Vases,
Wire and Velvet Cubis,
Walking Dolls, Mechanical Dancers,
Wax, China, Patent & India Rubber Dolls

AND

TOYS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

No. 110 Market Street.

del-tf1s

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S

PRESENTS.

New and Desirable Goods

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Fancy Writing Desks,
Fancy Boxes,
Cigar Stands,
Dolls, &c., &c.
Handkerchiefs,
Worsted Patterns,
Collars, Gloves, &c.

Great Variety of Fancy Articles,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO'S.

78 & 80 Market Street,

del1 PITTSBURGH.

FURS; FURS,

FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

AT

M'CORD & CO'S,

131 Wood St.

Will be found the Largest, Best and Cheapest Stock of Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Furs to select from in the City. All the late styles of Hats and Caps Arriving daily.

McCORD & CO.

de10:q100

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SATURDAY, DEC. 11, 1869.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Will be Offered

MANY GOOD BARGAINS,

SUCH AS

At 12 1-2c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin.
At 12 1-2c., 4-4 Unbleached Muslin.
At 8 1-3c., Dark Calicos.
At 10c., Good Dark Calicoes.
At 12 1-2c., Good Dark Delaines, good styles and quality.
At 87 1-2c., Black Waterproof Cloth.
At 12 1-2c., Barred Flannel.
At 18 3-4c., All-wool Scarlet Flannel.
At 45c. each Men's Undershirts and Drawers.
At $1.50 each, Ladies' Embossed Cloth Skirts.
Ladies' and Gents' Gloves,
Ladies' Fancy Scarfs,
Misses' Woolen Scarfs,
Men's Woolen Scarfs,
Hosiery, Notions, &c., &c.

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, October 16, 1869

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd, John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

jel0s43

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

my6

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Dec. 11, 1869.

The events of the past week have been looked for, not only among financial men but by all, classes interested in the prosperity of this great Commonwealth, with more than ordinary interest. The results, however, have not come up to the expectation of those who imagined that Congress would take immediate steps to regulate the confused ideas that had taken hold of one class of the public regarding specie payments.

Resumption of specie payments, whether soon at a definate time or in the remote future, seems to be a matter of indifference at present. The sudden but natural decline of gold seems to have frightened the very advocates of an early resumption, and they seem to have been won over to a further increase of promises to pay. Like a man would do who feels that he has no longer the ability to redeem his paper. All those infallionists who advocate a continuation of inflated circulation, or what is worse, an increase of paper issues, may study Mills, Smith or any other writer on political economy and they will not find a single passage that would advocate a debased medium of circulation. It is now necessary to come down from a discount of about 132 per cent. on our promises to pay, to par at once, but there is no reason why our business can not be transacted and our circulating medium curtailed with a discount of 15 to 20 per cent. for a short time to come, with prospects of gradually lowering the discount until such time as resumption may be practical without detriment to the country. A reduction of the discount, and any further decline, will give greater redundency to the existing issues.

The great hobby-horse of the Administration seems to be a reduction of the interest on the public debt, but how this can be accomplished without repudiation, must be a mystery to any enlightened financier. It is expected to effect it by increase of taxation, and by the purchase of our bonds at a higher premium in currency; both have been tried, the former by not calling in the outstanding three per cent. certificates, which are a demand liability on the Treasury, bearing interest and violating a fundamental principle of sound banking; the latter by purchasing about seventy-two millions of bonds at an average of eighteen per cent., which could well have been bought at ten per cent., thereby enriching a class already benefitted by the irredeemable currency, and only increasing the already heavy burdens of taxation to the middle and lower classes. The rich bond holder, who bought these securities at a discount in currency, or the foreigner who bought at thirty-three per cent. for what he now gets ninety per cent, and eighteen per cent on his original investment, may well be contented with such a policy of the administration.

Government bonds were strong at an average advance of ¼ per cent. with a fair business doing under the impression that a further issues of currency must advance their market values.

Gold almost unchanged at 123¼.

Stocks strong in sympathy with bonds, under clique manipulation and a very large short interest speculating on an early resumption.

Stocks may go higher, but their day will come with the first sign of the spring business opening, when a decline of 25 or 30 per cent. may considered a small matter. The reasoning process applied to nearly every Railroad in the country must find its level and a corresponding demand for money for legitimate purposes must at last tell on the currency values of these stocks under decrease of business.

Money from 12 to 18 per cent.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 123¼; Silver, 120; Eighty-one's, 120½; Five Twenties, 1862, 115½; do 1864, 113¾; do 1865, 113¾; do 1865, Consols, 116; do 1867, 116½; do 1868, 116½; Ten Forties, 110¾; Adams Express Company 62½; Merchants Union Express Company, 93½; American Express Company, 114½; Western Union Telegraph, 34½; Reading, 101½; New York Central, 91¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 89½; Ohio & Mississippi, 26; Michigan Southern, 87¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 82½; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 107½; Chicago & North Western, 73¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred 84¾; Erie, 26¾.

EXCHANGE.

	Large.	Small.
London, per £	9⅝@9⅝	9⅝
Paris, per franc	23	24¼
Berlin, thaler	92	93¼
Frankfort, florins	52	54

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, December 11, 1869.

There was a large meeting of the bondholders of the State of Tennessee this afternoon. J. J. Donaldson, President of the Bank of Tennessee, was present, Mr. F. P. James stated that he had just returned from Tennessee. The debt of the State was about $39,000,000, of which $30,000,000 were issued to railroads, and one half of these roads could pay on demand. Mr. Conkling, President of the Ætna Insurance Company, corroborated Mr. James' statement, and stated that the railroads of Tennessee actually cost $60,000,000. It was proposed to appoint a committee to go to Tennessee and endeavor to induce the Logislature to place the defaulting railroads in the hands of a commissioner for the benefit of bondholders.

It is stated that the Executive Committee of the Directors of Adams Express Company will meet on Tuesday next to consider the project of buying back the different lines surrendered by the Company when the compromise was made with the Merchants Union. These lines to-day are reported worth a million more than was received for them, and if it is not a little remarkable that while grain and flour are down to, and even below old times prices, hogs and cattle keep up, and as already intimated, with but little prospect of any breakdown.

APPLES—Quiet and unchanged—supply large and the excess of the demand; we continue to quote at $2@3 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 75@85.

BUTTER—Continues dull with a supply considerably ahead of the demand, though prices are unchanged; prime to choice roll 35@37.

BROM CORN—Sales at 13@14 cts.

BEANS—In fair demand with sales at $2,50@3,00 for fair to good and, $3¼ for choice.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4@4¼ cts.

CHESTNUTS—Quoted at $5.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $12@15 per bbl. as to quality and condition.

CIDER—Season about over, and market dull; we continue to quote $5@8 per bbl.

CHEESE—Is quoted from 17 to 18 for Western Reserve; 19 for Factory; 20 for Ohio and 21 for New York Goshen.

CARBON OIL—Is in fair demand but unchanged; 29@30.

EGGS—Sales of limed at 35@38, and fresh packed at 40.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of apples at 8 @8¼. Peaches dull; small sales in a retail way at 9@10 for quarters and 11@12 for halves.

FEATHERS—In better demand and higher, and we now quote at 80@90 the grade and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—Is quiet and dull, but unchanged—devoid of a single new feature worthy of special notice. We continue to quote at $5,50@6 per bbl.

GRAIN—There is not much doing in wheat, and but little offering in this market; we continue to quote at $1,15@1,18, for fair to prime Red. Oats cannot be quoted above 48 on track, and parties who endeavored to establish an advance early in the week, appear to have given it up as a bad job. Corn is scarce and in demand with sales of near at 75 and prime old at $1,00. Rye is stronger and in rather better demand, with sales at $1,00, which may be regarded as the ruling price. Barley is quiet and nominally unchanged, $1,00@1,10 for spring and $1,15@1,20 for fall.

HAY—Is in light supply and firm with sales at $15 to $24 per ton, as to quality.

HOGS—Sales of dressed Hogs at 12@ 14 cts—mainly at 12½@13.

HUSKS—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,00@6,50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2 25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

LARD OIL—Has still further advanced and we now quote No. 1 Extra at $1,40@1,50.

POULTRY—Demand more active and market firmer; we now quote dressed Chickens at 12@14 cts, and dressed Turkeys at 15@17.

POTATOES—Sales at 55@60 cts—market quiet and receipts light.

PEANUTS—Quoted at 9@10 cts.

PEAS—Dull: $2,50 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Sales Bacon Shoulders, at 16½ and Sugar Cured Hams, at 22½. Lard in tierces, 19½, and in pails, 20¼@21.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is quoted at $8,25@8,50. Flax Seed can be sold at $2,25, but no higher. No demand for Timothy.

SALT—Is dull, and Allegheny River brands are quoted at $1,80 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

STRAW—Sales at $12 per ton.

WHISKY—Highwines quoted at $1.03 @$1,05; Rectified $1,05; and Proof, do, $1,15.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, December 11, 1869.

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK.

As the end of the year draws nigh the agitation and confusion in the oil business seems to grow more and more intense, and, as we have repeatedly stated recently, it is more than likely that it will continue so until after the close of this month, and we might say the close of this year. As is generally known the contest is confined mainly to the "longs" and the "shorts," "bulls" and "bears," and while the number on either side is by no means large, the fight is a big one, and the issue very important. So far as refined is concerned, there is not so much interest manifested as there was at the close of last month, which may be attributed mainly to the fact that the Pittsburgh shorts are pretty well covered. In crude, however, there is a very lively feeling manifested, as there is supposed to be considerable of a "short" interest, and as these seller options mature with the close of this month, the shorts begin to feel rather nervous and uneasy, particularly those who are likely to sustain a loss.

Business has been moderately active during the week, though a large proportion of the sales reported were settlements of previous contracts. Compared with last week, prices are lower, the decline in Refined being greater, than in Crude, and it was lower to-day than yesterday. The reports east have fallen off very materially recently which is accounted for in the fact that many of the the refineries have been stopped in consequence of crude being so much higher relatively than refined that there is not margin. Some refiners have sold their crude and will buy refined to cover what they have sold ahead.

Receipts Crude this week 39,296; last week, 23,551; from January 1st to date 884,314; same time last year, 1,042,833. Exports refined, this week 10,981; last week, 11,135; January 1st to date 575,045; same time last year, 685,916. Sales this week, 36,700 bbls; last week 90,020 bbls. As will be seen by the above, the receipts of crude are 15,745 bbls less than the same time last year, and the falling off in the shipments of refined east of 110,873 bbls during the same period. This does not look well, but such is the case, and there is no use attempting to disguise it.

CRUDE.

Sales in lots of 1,000 bbls seller this month at 15½; sold 500 spot at 15½. Later in the day, December was stronger with 15¾ freely bid and 15⅝@15⅞ asked. Seller first half next year, nominally unchanged at 14.

REFINED.

Sales 500 bbls December at 31⅞; 500 at 31¾; and 2,000 each January and February at 32; at the close December was offered at 31¾, with 31¾@31⅞ bid. Refined market has been very quiet and dull all week, and prices have declined considerably.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. RR.

Brilliant Oil Works 2,420 bbls, on account Lockhart, Frew & Co; Fisher & Bro. 740, on account same; A B Mills 83, on account W Bartle; Spray Oil Works 240, on account G S Thomas.

Total.....3,499 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Forsyth Bro. & Co. 267 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 626 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Montzheimer, Koehler & Co. 50 bbls tar A. & G. Jamney, Philadelphia.

J. M. Riter 503 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Tarentum Oil Works, 260 bbls, refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Total.....1,456 bbls.

MARKETS BY TEELGRAPH.

NEW YORK, December 11.—Cotton quiet and unchanged with sales of 10,000 bales, 25½c for middling uplands. Flour; receipts of 26,299 bbls, flour heavy, 5@10c lower with sales of 73,000 bbls, part last evening, $4,50@4,85 for superfine State western, $5,25@6,15 for extra State, $5,75@6,15 for extra western, $5,90@6,25 for white wheat extra, $5,30@6,20 for round hoop Ohio, $5,75@6,50 for extra St. Louis, $6,50@8,50 for good choice do., closing heavy, including 3,000 bbls extra western for export at $5@5,30. Rye flour quiet, with sales of 100 bbls at $4,75 @5,90. Corn meal quiet, sales of 120 bbls. Marshs caloric $5,15. Whisky firmer with sales of 250 bbls western at $1,02@1,03, free, closing firm at latter. Receipts; wheat, 2,820 bush, wheat le lower and rather more doing for export and declined 68,000 bush at $1,22@1,25 for No. 2 spring, but the latter is an extreme; $1,28 for winter red; $1,30@ 1,35 for winter red and amber western. Rye quiet, sales of 12,000 bushels Canada for exports on private terms. Barley quiet, sales of 21,000 bush at $1,01 for inferior Canada east; $1,10 for good two rowed state; $1,25 for Canada west. Barley malt quiet. Corn, without decided change, receipts 1,490 bushels; sales of 39,000 bushels at $1,08@1,10 for unsound mixed western and $1,12½ for sound do. Oats dull, receipts of 7,700 bushels; sales of 28,000 bushels at 62¾@63½c for western; 64@64½c for state. Rice dull at 6½ @7¼c for Carolina. Coffee dull. Sugar dull, sales of 150 hhds Cuba at 11@11¾c. Molasses dull. Hops quiet at 18@37c for American. Petroleum dull at 18@18½c for crude, and 32½c for refined. Linseed oil dull at 92@94c in casks. Coal for domestic selling at $6,00@7,00 per ton by cargo, foreign easier; $13,50 for English gas canned. Wool in better request; sales 300,000 pounds at 46½@49c for domestic fleece: 60c, combed; 42@45c, pulled. Leather: hemlock sole steady at 30 @31c, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grand, Spirits Turpentine quiet and unchanged. Alcohal $2,06@2,07. Sheathing Copper steady at 32c; ingot copper dull and drooping at 21¼@21½c for Lake; Superior. Pig Iron in moderato request at $33@36, Scotch and $36@39, American. Bar Iron quiet at $87@87,50, refined English and American. Sheet Iron dull at 11@12c, gold, Russia. Nails quiet and steady. Pork quiet and unchanged; sales 700 bbls at $32@32,75, new mess; $32,75@ 33, old do.; $23,50@24, prime; and $20,50 @30,50, prime mess. Beef quiet; sales 140 bbls at $6@13 for new plain mess, and $12@17 for new extra mess, Tierce beef quiet, with sales of 300 tierces at $25@28 for prime mess, and $27@32 for India mess. Beef hams steady, with sales 350 bbls at $29@31,50. New cut meats firmer, with sales 130 packages at 12@13c for shoulders, and 17@17½c for hams; middies quiet. Dressed hogs firm at 13½@ 13¾c for western. Lard quiet and heavy, with sales of 440 tierces at 18@19¼c for western and 19@20c for kettle rendered. butter dull at 31@33c for Ohio. Cheese quiet at 10@17¾c. Freights to Liverpool more active and a shade firmer; shipments of 40,000 bus wheat at 3½, per sail and 4¾@5d per steam, and 1000 bbls flour per sail at 2s.

Latest.—Flour closed dull and 5@10c lower, with only a limited demand for home use and export. Wheat rather more steady with a moderate export demand for No. 2 spring at $1,24@1,25. winter red and amber western nominal at $1,30@1,33. Rye steady with a limited demand, partly for export. Oats dull and heavy at 62@63c for western. Corn quiet and steady at $1,10@1,12 for sound; old mixed western. Pork steady at $35 for new mess, $32,25@32,50 for new mess, and $32 for February. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats and bacon quiet and without decided change. Lard quiet at 19@19¼c for fair to prime steam. Eggs quiet at 39@41c for western fresh, and 32 @33c for limed.

NEW YORK, December 11.—The greatest feature of to-day is the reduction of Sprague's prints to 11½c. Nonpareil Side XX bleached muslins are also reduced from 15c to 14c, and the Social C 32 inch do from 19½c to 19c. The market is otherwise unchanged and generally quiet; but the stocks are not large, and the conditions are such that staple fabrics have found their level. It is quite evident that there will be a general advance in all heavy brown sheetings soon.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Eastern Exchange firm 1-10 off buying, and 1-10 premium selling. Flour dull at $5,75@5 for spring extras. Wheat—No. 1 quiet at 87@88c; No. 2 quiet at 84@85c; rejected dull at 74@75c. In the afternoon nothing doing. Corn firmer and 1@1½c higher at 75@76c for No. 2; no grade a 65c, closing at 75¼ for regular, and 76½c for fresh receipts; in No. 2 nothing doing this afternoon. Oats are firmer and 1c higher at 39½@39¾c for No. 2 in store, closing at 41¼. Rye quiet at 71@73c for No. 2; rejected at 70c, closing steady and firm at 73c for No. 2. Barley dull and nominal at 80c for No. 2. Highwines fairly active and steady at 95@95½c. Provisions less active and firm. Mess Pork, $31,75 cash, and $32@32,50 seller January and February. Lard firmer and quiet at 18@ 18¼c. Sweet Pickled Hams 16½@16¾c. Shoulders twenty days in salt 12c. Short Ribbed Middles 15½c. Green Hams firm and steady at 15@15½c. Dressed Hogs steady at $12@13,12½, closing firm at $12.25@12,75, dividing on 200.

CHICAGO, December 11.—Live Hogs in fair demand at $9,25@9,60 for common, $9,85@10,50 for fair to medium, $10,80@ 11 for good to choice, $11,25@11,45 for extra prime. Cattle quiet, dull and weak; $3,37½@ 4,50 for butchers' stock and light steers.

CINCINNATI, December 11.—Flour firmer; family $5,35@5,65. Wheat unchanged at $1,06 and $1,10 for No. 2 and No. 1 red. Corn steady and in fair demand; new 70c, old 90@92c. Oats in bulk 51@57c. Rye and barley unchanged. Cotton firmer; middling 24c. Whisky dull at 98c.

Mess pork firm, nominally held at $31,50. Bulk meats firm and quiet. Shoulders 12¾@12¾c, sides 15¾ @16¼c. Bacon firm; shoulders 14¾c, sides 17¼c, and 18c for clear rib and clear. Lard very firm, being held at 17¾@18c, steam and kettle. Hogs active, and extra grades higher; choice to extra $10.50@10.90; lower grades $9.75@10,25. receipts 4 700 bbls. Green Meats; nominally unchanged; weather too warm to handle them, but are held at 11¼c, 14¼ @15½c. Butter and Cheese unchanged and quiet. Eggs 37@38c. Groceries dull, and quiet. Linseed Oil dull at 88c. Lard Oil $1,50@1,53. Petroleum dull at 32@34c, refined. Cloversead quiet at 14¾@15c per pound. Timothy $3,75@4.

ST. LOUIS, December 11.—Tobacco, dull and depressed, but not quotably lower. Cotton, unchanged; sales of Missouri at 23¾c. Hemp dull; sales of undressed at $2,35. Whisky, firm at $1. Cattle, small supply and limited demand; unchanged at 2½@6c. Hogs, weather too warm for cutting, but holders are firm at 9@9½c for light to good; 9¾@10¼c for heavy to extra; killed to date, 151,000; average weight, 239½; received to-day, 6,400.

TOLEDO, December 11.—Flour dull and inactive. Wheat dull and 1@2c lower; sales No. 2 white Wabash at $1,25; No. 1 white Michigan $1,15; amber $1,07½@ 1,08, closing at $1,07½; No. 1 red $1,12½; No. 2 do held at $1,07. Corn dull: No. 1 held at 93½, No. 2 held at 90c; no grade 77c. Oats a shade lower: No. 1, 51¾c; No. 2 48c. Dressed Hogs dull and heavy at 12@12½c. Clover Seed dull and nominally at $8,10.

NASHVILLE, December 11. — Cotton firm; low middling at 23¼c, good to ordinary at 23c. Wheat red at $1,10, amber at $1,15, white at $1,20. Oats at 70c. Corn at $1,10. Rye at $1. Barley at $1,15. Flour at $5@7 for superfine to fancy. Bulk meats—sides 16½c, shoulders 14c, clear ribbed sides at 16½c, shoulders at 12¾c, new cured hams at 22c. Lard at 18½c. Hogs at 8½c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 11.—Provisions heavy: Mess Pork, new, $?,50. Beef, new mess, city packed, $20,50. Dressed Hogs 11c. Lard 19@19½c. Receipts of flour, 5,000 bbls; sales of Pennsylvania red $1,22@1,28. Corn quiet; old yellow $1; new do. 83@91c. Oats dull at 58@60c. Petroleum; crude 23½c; refined 32@32½c.

LOUISVILLE, December 11.—Cotton; sales 40 bales middling at 25½c. Flour to good demand for all grades, with family at $5,25. Hogs active at $8,80@ 10,50; killed to-day, 35,600; total to date 145,000; receipts to day 3,500. Sales 36 hhds Tobacco at $8@9,50 for good ings, $10@15 for leaf, and $35 for Hart County wrappers. Whisky 98c.

CLEVELAND, December 11.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and inactive, holders asking $1,16 for No. 1, and $1,11@1,12 for No. 2. Petroleum quiet and unchanged; refined 29@29½c in large lots, 32@33c in small lots; crude steady, 26,70 per bbl.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—Cotton firm: middling 24½c; sales 4800, receipts 3286, exports 5,600 bales. Sugar quiet at 12¾@ 12¾c for prime. Whisky dull at $1,05@ 1,10 for western rectified. Coffee is unchanged. India bagging held at 23c.

MILWAUKEE, December 11. — Wheat steady at 86c for No. 1, and 85¾c for No. 2. Oats weak at 41c for No. 2. Corn dull and lower at 78c for No. 2. Rye and Barley nominal. Dressed Hogs firm at $12.25@13,00.

DETROIT, December 11.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1,10 for No. 1, extra dull at $1,22. Dressed Hogs firm at $11@12. Dividing on 200.

BALTIMORE, December 11.—Whisky in good demand at $1,03@1,03½; sales 200 bbls, January delivery, at 95@98c.

MEMPHIS, December 11.—Cotton irregular; held at 24@24½c; receipts 3,609 bales, exports, 1,033 bales.

RIVER NEWS.

Upper Rivers.

(By the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, Dec. 12.—River rising slowly with 35 feet 5 inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 41 at six P. M. F.

BROWNSVILLE, Dec. 12.—River stationary with 5 feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 42 at six P. M. C.

The river has been about stationary at this point during the past forty-eight hours, with 5 feet 6 inches in the channel. We expect to see it rising again to-day under the influence of the recent rains. Weather yesterday was cloudy and soft with considerable rain in the morning, at noon however, it looked as if it was about to blow up cold.

The Kate Putnam from New Orleans and St. Charles from Cincinnati, constitute the arrivals since the date of our last report. The St. Charles had an excellent trip over 400 tons and 65 cabin passengers.

The Sallie departed for New Orleans at an early hour on Saturday morning with a good trip.

The Ida Stockdale and Argosy were advertised to leave Cincinnati for this port on Saturday, and the Golden Eagle was to follow on Sunday. The Cincinnati *Commercial* reports that she will leave there every Sunday hereafter for Pittsburgh.

The St. Charles, Capt. Chas. A. Dravo, will leave for Cincinnati to-morrow at noon, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind. She is in all respects one of the finest steamers on this end of the Ohio River and offers superior inducements to passengers. Messrs. Geo. L. Reppart and W. S. Bravo are associated together in the office.

The Kate Putnam, in command of Capt. James Russell, recently clerk on the Messenger, is announced for St. Louis forthwith. The Kate is in excellent condition for business.

The Mollie Ebert, Capt. G. W. Ebert, will be the first boat out for New Orleans.

The Maggie Hays arrived at St. Louis on Friday, and the Glendale was to have left there for Pittsburgh on Saturday.

The Great Republic arrived at New Orleans on Friday last.

—The Rebecca which sunk the other day by striking a sunken coal barge, at Parkersburg, was insured for $12,000, $5,000 in Wheeling, and $7,000 in Cincinnati offices. A Parkersburg correspondent says: At the Coroner's inquest the testimony was very conflicting as to whether the railroad company had the proper lights on the piers, also on the barge which, it appears, the boat struck tearing out her side, causing her to sink in about three minutes. The jury have returned a verdict censuring the railroad company for allowing the barge to remain in the river after night with no light on it, and the officers of the boat for bringing the boat between piers Nos. 2 and 3 instead of between 3 and 4, the channel piers.

—The New Albany *Commercial* pitches into the Cincinnati *Gazette* hot and heavy. Our New Albany cotemporary will remember that the Princess, Charmer, old Natchez, Telegraph and Jacob Strader, built at Cincinnati, and J. M. White, built at Pittsburgh, have frequently "set the pegs" for all fast boats, and as yet their time has never been equaled. So far as the "great rebel chief" is concerned, perhaps Capts. Cannon and Leathers are about as par, and either party, "or any other man," will be likely to contract where they can get the best boat for the least money.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—We clip the following from a Memphis paper of the 8th. Captain John Ford, of the tug Nettie Jones, who was arrested on Duvall's Bluff last fall, and incarcerated in prison at Little Rock, on account of the capture of the Hesper, has finally been discharged and relieved of his bond, after making numerous trips to Helena to stand his trial. Captain Ford was innocent of complicity in the capture of the Hesper. His trip was taken in charge by other men and made to perform the part it did. We are glad the case has been settled. It has caused him much annoyance.

—The New Orleans *News* of the 6th says: Our attention has been called to fact that a subscription is in circulation at St. Louis for the relief of the family of Capt. Tom Scott, lost by the Stonewall disaster. We offer the gross receipts of the river department of the *News*, during the Chrismas week, for this benefit, and in the river column of our Sunday issue, Monday, December 13th, appear such a tolographical sketch of Captain Scott as we shall be enabled by that time to work up.

—The Aurora *Advocate* of Thursday says: W. E. Gibson & Co. last week shipped 12,000 coal oil bbls for Pittsburgh. This week they shipped 12,000 from here and 1000 from Mosier's. They have 8,000 more afloat and a large number racked upon the wharf and in the streets awaiting tows. The Coal Valley started out Saturday with 6 barges of oil bbls in tow for Pittsburgh. During the week this firm has shipped 62,000 bbls to the same point.

—Capt. Wm. List, clerk of the Wheel packet R. B. Hudson, has been to Madison. Listen to the Madison *Courier*, of Wednesday: Capt. Billy List, a well known steamboat clerk in the Cincinnati and Wheeling trade, is in our beautiful city rusticating—probably on business, but don't know—on a pleasure expedition. The ladies must look sharp, as Billy is handsome and wants to marry somebody's darling.

—The Last Chance has been purchased at St. Louis by Messrs. Peck and Sharp, old residents and merchants of Chattanooga, who have a contract for carrying pig metal and coal products of that section. The boat will ply between Chattanooga and Knoxville, a distance of over two hundred miles, the river being navigable, we believe, the year through.

—The steamer Key City and Milwaukee arrived on Monday at Madison. They are to be dismantled and their machinery and cabins will be transferred by J. R. Stewart & Co. to new hulls now building at Madison. The hull of the Key City is about completed; the other not yet commenced. Length, 245 feet, 35 feet beam, 9½ feet hold.

—The Koxville *Press and Herald* of Saturday says: The Kingston Mail Packet Company are building a new steamer, the Hugh Martin, at Kingston, which will be placed in the trade between Kingston and London. The upper cabin is being built at Louisville, Kentucky.

—A deck hand on the Glendale was lost overboard, 77 miles below Louisville, a few days since. Name unknown, supposed to be from New Jersey.

—The Nellie Rogers left St. Louis for Pittsburgh on Thursday, Capt. Tom Rogers in command.

—The Ida Stockdale was advertised to leave Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Friday.

—The Bellevernon, New Orleans to Pittsburgh, passed Vicksburg on the 4th.

—The Leonidas and Wausanita are loading at Cincinnati for New Orleans.

—The C. H. Durfee and Glasgow were at Louisville on Thursday.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, December 11.—10 bbls oil, James Keeling & Co; 4 rolls leather, 112 hides, G N Hoffstott, 6 kgs bacon, J H Parker; 100 hides, Hays & Stewart; 17 doz brooms, Mellon & Mellon; 5 bbls oil, E H Myers & Co; 100 bbls flour, S Linsay Jr & Co; 300 hides, G H Anderson & Co; 160 bbls flour, owner, 9 cars limestone, Shoenberger & B; 2 go do, Laughlin & Co; 2 cars barley, Smith & Co; 5 do do, Spencer & McKay; 10 bxs cheese, J Dauh; 14 bbls oil, Harris & Ewing; 269 bxs cheese, Watt, Lang & Co; 50 do do, Canfield & K; 25 do do, Reymer Bro; 50 oil bbls, B D Moore; 280 sks oats, Keil & Bitghart; 3 reels yarn, 6 bales twine, H Gerwig & Co; 41 bills leather, Wm Graff & Armor; 1000 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 2 pkgs butter, W H Graff & Co; 100 bbls do, J Dorrington; 16 bbls eggs, Voigt, & Co; 100 do flour, Culp & Shepard; 200 do do, Schomaker & L; 12 bbls liquor, S Bear; 10 do do; J Adler & Co; 115 sks potatoes, Bruggerman & G; 22 bbls turnips, W H Graff & Co; 23 do h wines, M McCullough Jr & Co; 100 bbls flour, Watt L & Co; 100 do do, owner.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, December 11.—7 carsore, Shoenberger B & Co; 6 do pig iron, Nimick & Co; 51 bbls oil, J Spear & Co; 1 do ore, Fry & Bond; Iron Co; 2 do do, Ress & Dull; 3 do do do, Singer N & Co; 1 do do, McKnight & Co; 2 do do, W Clark & Co; 7 do do, Shenberger & B; 1 do turnings, Moorhead & Co; 27 bales hops, Schomaker & L; 20 bbls b flour, E Hazleton; 50 do beans, W M Gormly; 1 do stone, Lloyd & B; 14 sks rys, J & W Fairly; 12 sks wheat, F Schneiback & Co; 18 do oats, S McFarland; 80 do rye, Rose & Ewing; 20 do d apples, P Duff & Son; 1 bbls bolts, J Wood & Co; 2 tubs obecse, 12 bbls beans. J A. Graff; 10 sks d apples, W J Steel & Bro; 1 do cider, McIlvaine & A; 13 do do, H Rea Jr; 11 do do, W H Armstrong; 2 do apples, 3 do f seed, 3 do beans, Voigt M & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, December 11.—26 bbls dry apples, 7 kgs apple butter, 1 do lard, W H Graff & Co; 122 bgs barley, Franenheim & Co; 100 bbls flour, Geo Stewart; 2 bxs butter, 2 bbls tallow, F G Craighead; 5 bbls apples, Head & Metzgar; 5 bgs dry apples, 2 do rags, 3 bxs butter, M W Rankin; 24 bgs flour, McHenry & Hood; 1 bbl cider, Meanor & Harp r; 11 pkgs tobacco, S P Shriver & Co; 1 bbl whisky, J A Anderson; ½ do do, A J Rankin. 160 bgs mill feed, S B Floyd & Co; 3 pkgs, Day & Co; 30 tcs grease, Jas Dalzell; 4 tcs hams, E H Myers & Co; 2 do sausage, Dalzell & Townsend; 10 pks bacon, 103 tcs lard, F Sellers & Co; 1 car lumber, J M Seibert; 1 do staves, M P Adams & Bro; 5 do do, Hastings & Davis; 28 tcs lard, 45 bbls mess pork, W B Hays & Son; 4 hhds sugar, Dilworth, Herper & Co; 6 do do, J S Dilworth & Co; 2 cars wheat, Kennedy Bro; 25 bbls highwines, Shipton & Wallace; 25 do do, Little & Mechling; 130 hf bbls herring, Jas Connor; 36 bbls molasses, J S Dilworth & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION December 11.—3 cars metal, Rogers & Burchfield; 1 car cooperage, J M Hemphill; 100 bbls flour, Shounaker & Langenheim; 1 car bran, 100 bbls flour, R Knox & Son; 6 cars wheat, R T Kennedy Bro; 75 green hides, Luckhapt & Co; 1 car malt, Philip Gerst; 1 car barley, Smith & Co; 1 car pipe, Jas Reno; 3 bxs cheese, Gray & Armstrong 10 do do, S Dyer; 500 gallons stoneware, H Stevens; 2 cars metal, Pgh Iron & Forge Co; 2 do do, Lindsay & McCutcheon; 31 pgs buckwheat flour, J Kohen; 1 car cooperage, J Dalzell; 6 pkgs cigars, W H Park.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, December 11.—83 cars coal, Kier, Foster & Kier; 56 do do, Armstrong, Dickson & Co; 18 do do, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 84 sks oats, West Bro; 6 dressed hogs, Thos Donnelly; 25 sks rye, Scott & Gisal; 1 car lime, D L Reynolds; 2 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 2 bbls chesnuts, Reymer Bro; 21 cars railroad iron; 3 cars stone, Harrison Bro; 1 do do, P Brough; 7 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark; 2 pkgs tobacco, C D Arnsthal.

RIVER PACKETS.

EVANSVILLE, CAIRO & ST. LOUIS.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The fine passenger steamer KATE PUTNAM.....JAS. RUSSELL, Com'r, Wm. Farbison, Clerk, will leave for the above and intermediate ports, THIS DAY, Dec. 13th, at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to GIBBONS & PORTER, Agents. BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

The steamer Kate Putnam will take Nashville passengers through. de13

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The fine passenger steamer MOLLIE EBERT,.....Capt. G. W. EBERT, Clerk S. Pippard, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on TUESDAY, at 4 P. M. 14th inst., at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JAMES COLLINS. GRIEST & FORTNER. de11 BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The fine passenger steamer SALLIE.....Capt. T. S. CALHOUN, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on THIS DAY, 11th inst., at 19 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to de9 BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.

Leaves Pittsburgh, TUESDAY, 12 M. Leaves Cincinnati, MONDAY, 12 M.

The new and splendid side-wheel Passenger Steamer ST. CHARLES, C. A. DRAVO, Commander, George L. Reppert, Clerk, will leave as announced.

For freight or passage apply on board or to BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, JAMES COLLINS, Agents. de7

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

Numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among others the following:

CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP. CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE. CITY OF LONDON, CITY OF LIMERICK.

Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to

WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr., 143 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS are sure Cures for Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, if taken according to directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. The Pulmonic Syrup clears out the liver and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good. The Seaweed Tonic makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens into the lungs, and the patient begins to cough and throw it off. Nature is the only way to cure consumption.

Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, and the Mandrake (a gentle cathartic) pills a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient the rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, Pulmonic Syrup and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, while the Seaweed Tonic and the Pulmonic Syrup and the food will make good blood.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, make it throw off bilious matter and cleanse the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is relieved. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and the Pills cannot; nothing has ever been

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE GAZETTE is furnished in the city for six days of the week for 15 cents per week: by mail, $8 per annum: 3 mos., $2.

The lock-up was almost deserted last night.

Police Business is without animation just now.

The stores are commencing to have a holiday appearance.

Amusement seekers in the city, cannot complain this week.

The New Allegheny Councils will organize January tenth.

The indications are that Company B., Duquesne Grays, will be rapidly filled.

Mayor Callow will assume the duties of his office the second week of January.

Fairs, which last year were so numerous, seem to have lost favor this season.

Mayor Drum had four cases before him yesterday morning, and three on Saturday.

Allegheny firemen are anxious to have the Paid Fire Department system go into operation.

Fifth Avenue and Smithfield streets are the prominent Saturday afternoon flirting promenades.

Pittsburgh Councils will hold a special meeting this afternoon to consider the matter of re-leasing the market stalls.

The run for the municipal offices in Allegheny is getting exciting, and promises to be closer than for several years.

The proprietors, editors and employes of the *Frycheits Freund* enjoyed a pleasant reunion and supper Saturday night.

Will be Tried.—Thomas Campbell, indicted for the murder of his wife, will be tried during the present term of Court.

The attendance at most of the city churches yesterday seemed not very encouraging to the leaders of the flocks.

Another effort will be made during the coming year it is said, to introduce the teaching of German in the Allegheny Schools.

Free hand drawing has been introduced as a branch of study into the Pittsburgh Public Schools recently, with gratifying success.

The sewerage question shows signs of reviving in Allegheny. It is thought another law will have to be enacted before all parties are satisfied.

The Skating Rink and Park, are ready for the first cold snap, and lovers of the skatorial art are looking forward with impatience, for that good time coming.

Some of our exchanges, east and west, talk of skating and sleighing carnivals—just what Pittsburghers have been longing for, but don't seem likely to get for a while.

The members of the Mercantile Library Association should remember the meeting to-night; to appoint a committee to nominate candidates for offices for the ensuing year.

Disorderly.—Thomas Riley was arrested on Canal street late Saturday night for acting in a disorderly manner and lodged in the lock-up. Yesterday morning he was fined $10 and costs.

The "Citizens" and "Merchants and Manufacturers" Insurance Companies of this city, had an insurance of $2,500 each on the steamer "Arthur," recently destroyed by fire on the Monongahela river.

Twenty Days.—Sarah Cluggett, a colored female, who spends the greater portion of her time in jail, was yesterday sent to that institution for twenty days on a charge of disorderly conduct. She was drunk and disorderly.

Cabbaging.—John Bell made information before Justice Heisel yesterday charging Mrs. Johnson with obtaining cabbages of him to the value of $2,50 by means of false and fraudulent representations. A warrant was issued.

Detinquent Boarder.—Saturday, Bridget Snowden made information before Alderman Taylor, charging John Caughey with fraud. John, it is alleged, was in debt for two weeks boarding and attempted to decamp. Warrant issued.

Illegal Liquor Selling.—Information was made Saturday before Alderman Taylor, by Jacob Neiling, against Henry Williams, for selling liquor on Sunday. The accused keeps a saloon on Rebecca street, First ward, Allegheny. Warrant issued.

Mayor's Court.—The Mayor's morning court yesterday morning was an unusually large one. There were fifty cases in all, sixteen of which were from the Twelfth ward station house; twenty paid fines; twenty-five were committed and five discharged.

Disorderly Conduct.—Ed. Donnelly made information before Justice Heisel yesterday charging Dennis Listen with disorderly conduct. He alleges that Dennis came to his residence during his absence and abused his family. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Dennis.

A Knock Down.—The "Point" was the locality of a knock down engagement on Saturday between James Henry and Patrick Divine. Patrick being the greatest sufferer, James was brought before Alderman Humbert for assault and battery, but the affair was compromised.

Wanted.—W. J. Robinson, who, with considerable difficulty procured the required bail he being the guest of the county jail, is again wanted. His bondsmen in nine cases have issued bail pieces for his arrest, and officers were in search of him on Saturday, but so far have failed to find him.

The latest sensation in ladies' hats is a pheasant dressed by the taxermidist and tacked on a light frame work, which is concealed from view by the outstretched wings of the bird. Of course its size is limited to the dimensions of the winged courser, and it can only be worn by ladies with small heads, and—judging inferentally—diminutive brains.

Reorganized.—The Keystone Skating Club has been reorganized for the season, with D. DeZouche as President, E. H. Yeager, Vice President, J. C. Dwyer, Jr., Secretary, and J. Siebert, Treasurer. A number of new members, from the best skaters hereabouts, have been admitted, among whom are eight or nine ladies. The uniform will be the same as last year.

"The Shoeppe Tragedy, Entire," will be issued at the office of the *Carlisle Herald* on or about the 24th instant. The book will contain a full account of the entire case, and will be sold at the following rates:

One Copy	25 cts
Twenty Copies	$4.00
Fifty Copies	9 00
One Hundred Copies	15.00

Drunk.—John Hatchaw, residing on Fourth avenue, went home drunk Saturday night and attempted to break up housekeeping by smashing furniture, dishes, etc. His wife remonstrated with him and finally called in a policeman, who, after some difficulty, took John to the lock-up where he was provided with quarters until Sunday morning, when after a hearing he was sent to jail for twenty days.

New Music.—We have received from the well-known music, and music publishing house, of Messrs. Barr, Knake & Boettler, No. 12 St. Clair street, a copy of the "Mountain Daisy Mazurka," a sprightly and brilliant instrumental composition for the piano, composed by Mr. Wm. Credner. The frontispiece is very pretty, and altogether the composition is neatly presented, and should have large sale.

Little Wanderer.—Saturday evening a gentleman found a little girl wandering on Fifth avenue who said that she was lost and gave her name as Ida Cousin. He took her home and kept her over night, and yesterday morning sent her to the lock up. After some inquiry it was ascertained she resided with her father and step mother on Denney's alley near High street, and that she had run away. She was taken home.

About a Cost.—Saturday afternoon A. G. Buchanan made information before Alderman Taylor against W. B. Cimmiotti, a pawn broker, charging him with receiving stolen goods. The article in dispute is a coat valued at twenty-four dollars, stolen from Buchanan and pawned by the thief, who was subsequently caught with the ticket in his pocket. The trouble is about the return of the money received by the thief when he pledged the garment. The Alderman issued a search warrant.

Expensive.—John Jenkins and Ed. Faas, young gentlemen not yet out of their "teens," were amusing themselves Saturday night at the expense of the citizens on Wylie street, by ringing door bells. One of the guardians of the night caught them at their fun, and took them to the lock-up where they remained until yesterday morning, when they were required to post $10 and costs each for their night's amusement.

For New Orleans.—W. T. Bown, Merchandise Broker, will leave for New Orleans Monday next, and give his attention to purchasing Louisiana sugars and molasses. All business entrusted to him will receive his best attention.

Address letters in care of Phelps, Parke & Co., New Orleans.

For daily markets and other information apply at office 171 Wood street, corner Sixth avenue.

Sweetened.—William Murphy was at Holtzheimer's saloon Saturday evening, and having a taste for sweet things emptied the contents of the sugar bowl in his handkerchief. One of the employes of the establishment remonstrated with him, whereupon the sugar was scattered promiscuously on the floor. Officer Chambers was called in, and William was conveyed to the coombs, where he sojourned until next morning, when the Mayor charged him one dollar and costs for the sugar operation.

Troublesome Street Grade.—Gallagher street, in the Second ward, promises to be the next stumbling block in Allegheny municipal legislation. The grade of the street is greatly complained of by the property holders. Already Councils have been treated to numerous petitions and remonstrances against the manner, style, cost and everything else of the grade. The property holders don't want to pay for it, and the Street Committee, aided by Councils and the City Engineer, seem to think it the best that could be established. It is a matter of some $10,000, and from present appearances, is likely to engage the attention of the Courts.

Wasn't Robbed.

A gentleman from Zanesville, Ohio, called at the Mayor's office yesterday morning and stated that he had been robbed at a house of ill repute on Fourth avenue, of $75. The matter was investigated by an officer, who accompanied him to the house, where it was ascertained that he had expended $25 for wine, and that the proprietors of the house had received $30 and $20 had been expended at another house, and he had $15 in his possession, which made up the $75, so there did not appear to have been any robbery. The gentleman, it appears, was conducted to the house by an Allegheny policeman, who was afterwards arrested and locked up for a hearing.

Poor Married Man.

A young man of rather prepossessing appearance, called on Capt. Graham, yesterday, and related a tale of sorrow. He has been married about two years, and in the selection of a companion through life, according to his statement, has been exceedingly unfortunate. He states that he is cruelly treated by his wife, and has reason to suspect her fidelity. She amuses herself occasionally by beating him with the broomstick and such other weapons as she can get hold of, and yesterday evening made an assault upon him with a hatchet, which he repelled with a chair, whereupon she threatened to have him arrested. He inquired of the Captain what course to pursue and was recommended to dissolve partnership.

The Breach of Promise Case.

The case of Amy A. Johnson vs. Ed. H. Smith, the Chicago breach of promise case, which occupied the attention of the District Court during all last week, was concluded, as will be seen by our report, Saturday morning, by a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for seventy-five dollars. The charge of Judge Kirkpatrick to the jury was an able, exhaustive and well prepared document, and, so far as we can ascertain, was entirely satisfactory to both plaintiff and defendant. The verdict was unexpected to both parties, as well as to counsel, and not having any data of calculation the jury could arrive at seventy-five dollars damages we are unable to discover, and are inclined to the belief that the verdict was for expenses rather than damages.

Foul Play Suspected.

Saturday evening, Mr. John Stein, residing corner of Pump and Barnett alleys, Second ward, Allegheny, left his house about seven o'clock, and has not been heard of since. He was a contractor, and had gone out to get money to pay the hands, leaving orders for them to await his return. Some of them waited until eleven o'clock. It is feared that after getting the money he has been foully dealt with, as it was known he was to get money that night. The missing man was a sober, industrious citizen, and in good comfortable circumstances, which he had acquired by his own exertions. His wife and children are very much distressed at his mysterious disappearance, and will be grateful for any information of his whereabouts.

C. S. A.

Combed Sea Island cotton is the name of a new thread manufactured at the Williston Mills, East Hampton, Massachusetts, which company has secured patents on several pieces of machinery for the manufacture of spool cotton, principal among which is the combing machine from which this article of thread derives its name. The fibers of the cotton are combed out by this machine, removing all useless or coarse material, and enabling the manufacturer, thereby, to produce a strong, fine and even thread, which cannot be attained by any other method. This thread, a sample of which has been shown us, is superior to the best English thread manufactures; another triumph of American enterprise and industry. Mr. F. H. Eaton, No. 17 Fifth avenue, is the sole agent for this excellent thread, and we would advise our readers to call and get a circular and examine this excellent article of spool cotton, as it is only necessary to give it a fair test to bring it into general use.

Grand Clearance Sale.

The grand semi annual clearance sale of J. W. Barker & Co., 59 market street, commences this morning. Messrs. Barker & Co. were the first, we understand, to inaugurate these clearance sales, which have now become so popular at their establishment. They have an immense stock of goods on hand, every article of which has been marked down so as to insure that they can be purchased for in the eastern market. It is the policy—a wise one, we think—of Barker & Co. never to carry over stock from one season to another, and in order to prevent this they sell goods at the close of each season at a very small advance above cost. They have on hand as good an assortment of dress goods, cloaks, astrachans, silks, prints, blankets and housekeeping goods as can be found in any house of the kind. Those who stand in need of any article in their line will find to their advantage to call at 59 market street, as we are well assured that the goods are as represented, and the prices are decidedly low. Barker & Co. have established their reputation for fair dealing, and never fail to make good their promises. Those who desire to purchase rich and beautiful, and at the same time cheap, Christmas presents for their friends, should not fail to examine their stock of silks, cloaks and clothings.

Holiday Presents.

Messrs. C. Yeager & Co., No. 110 Market street, announce an unusually fine assortment of foreign and domestic fancy goods, suitable for holiday presents, which they offer their wholesale and retail patrons at very reasonable prices.

During the business and pleasure tour throughout the old Continent made by Mr. C. Yeager, he availed himself of opportunities presented for purchasing goods in the markets of France, Germany and England, and in consequence the house has now in store one of the largest, finest and most comprehensive stocks of foreign wares and general fancy goods and novelties ever opened in the city. This action will be proper and business like, and will leave the whole subject open for disposal by the next or following Councils. As the matter stands, it promises to afford considerable trouble to the City Fathers to straighten out, and the proceedings to-day will be looked for with great interest.

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IMPORTANT MEETING.

Councils This Afternoon—The Market Stand Question.

This afternoon there will be held a special meeting of the Pittsburgh Councils, to take into consideration the proposed re-selling of the leases, or rather choice of stalls and stands in the Diamond Market. The Market Committee, we believe, are heartily in favor of the movement, and a report to that effect will probably be presented by the chairman at the session this afternoon. The butchers will bring organized opposition to the change, and fight the measure with much vigor and earnestness. At a meeting of the Market Committee held on Saturday, a delegation of butchers were admitted to the floor and made remonstrance against the ordinance. They hold that they are willing to pay an additional or higher rent, but seriously object to being again put into competition for choice of stalls. They say they have added to the worth of their places of business by personal effort and energy, and that it would be an act of injustice to sell away from them their once purchased and paid for right to occupy them. Indeed, the butchers go farther and promise to refuse to attend the sale, and if the worst comes, to abandon the market altogether and set up one of their own. They variously estimate the value of the stalls but argue that the first purchase of choice, made some twelve years ago on the opening and occupancy of the market house, did not contemplate a second outlay at the close of the term of ten years,

On the other hand, the Market Committee urge that the first sale did contemplate another auction for choice when the term of ten years had expired, that that term ceased nearly two years ago, and the stands certainly revert to the city and are at the disposal of Council. On the first of January, no matter what action Councils may take to-day, the chairman of the Market Committee will legally take possession of the stalls and stands, by giving the lessees ninety days notice to quiet. This action will be proper and business like, and will leave the whole subject open for disposal by the next or following Councils. As the matter stands, it promises to afford considerable trouble to the City Fathers to straighten out, and the proceedings to-day will be looked for with great interest.

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THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

SATURDAY, December 11.—In the case of Johnson vs. Smith, the breach of promise case, previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $75.

The usual Saturday business was transacted.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

No. 58. Drayo vs. owners of the steamboat "Elisha Bennett."
" 62. Burbridge & Co., vs. McDevitt.
" 5. Hoeveller et. al. vs. Gready's administratrix.
" 6. Kreuzkamp vs. same.
" 8. Fulton vs. Fulton's executors.
" 45. Hyde vs. Robinson, Hill & Co.
" 41. Kountz vs. McKelvey.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

SATURDAY, December 11.—R. S. Morrison, Esq., presented the petition of Catharine Monahan, who is confined in the county jail on a capias, issued by Mayor Brush, for non-payment of a fine for selling liquor on Sunday, praying that a writ of *habeas corpus* might issue, commanding the Warden to produce her body in Court, with the day and cause of commitment, subject to the decree of the Court. Petition received and writ awarded, returnable on Monday, December 13th, with notice, etc.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

278 Little, et al. vs. McAboy.
305 Waring vs. Thomas.
305 Waring vs. Louiller.
200 Best, Thompson & Co. vs. Kenyon.
313 Thomas vs. Lindenfelser.
316 Elliott & Son vs. Neal
116 Barnes vs. Lindsay, et al.
318 Smith vs. McAboy.
319 Stewart vs. Clark & Sumner.
320 Hughes, et ux. vs. Franey.
351 Rodgers vs. King, et al.
310 Commonwealth, for use vs. Miller.
324 Clement vs. Sample.

Quarter Sessions—Full Bench.

SATURDAY, December 11.—William Einstein, convicted at September session on nine indictments for illegal liquor selling, was called up for sentence. Judge Stowe stated that due regard would be paid to the recommendation of mercy made by the jury, and that sentence would be suspended in four cases, provided the costs were paid within two weeks. On each of the remaining five cases, numbered 80, 163, 164, 165 and 166 of September term, the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars, the costs of prosecution, and to undergo the days' imprisonment in the Work House, making an aggregate of two hundred and fifty dollars fine and fifty days in the Work House.

Gerhardt Smally, who has been confined in jail for several weeks for surety of the peace, was discharged by order of the Court, and the prosecutor held for the costs.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

29. Com. vs. Owen McDonald.
45. " John Kenesain—2 cases.
153. " Dennis Crowley.
220. " John Vohn.
47. " W. J. Robinson—2 cases.
50. " W. C. Meredith.
22. " H. H. Meyers.
" " Charles Ramsey.
418. " John A. Mcgraw.
51. " Thomas Hutchings.
56. " Rila Oyler.
54. " Anne Gazzlon—2 cases.
46. " A. G. Walters.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

270. Com. vs. Allen Taylor, *et al.*
190. " Thomas Fielder.
55. " Adam Showers.
57. " Chas. Hansell.
56. " Jacob Schaffner.
59. " Edward Lynch.
60. " Lilly Rogers—2 cases.
64. " Jacob Baumiller.
62. " John Medear.
" " Wm. Hedgehurst.
" " Lawrence Bell.
438. " H. S. Babcock—2 cases.
307. " G. S. Seigrist.

Compressed Metals.

We published Saturday, a brief article on the high expectations entertained in England, of the success and great value of the process known as the Whitworth discovery, for subjecting iron and steel in a molten state, to an enormous pressure.

We learn to-day, that some two years ago, Messrs. Merrihew & Tarr secured a patent for their method of compressing metals in a molten state, and have at great cost, had extensive and massive machinery, manufactured at the Atlas Works, in this city, and after numerous experiments at the Black Diamond steel works of Messrs. Park Bros. & Co., succeeded in the manufacture of compressed cast steel passenger car wheels, which have, by the severest tests at the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Altoona, been demonstrated to surpass anything known in England or America. The English and W. Whitworth will have to rise earlier in the morning to keep up with Yankee ingenuity, and with our Pittsburgh workshops.

The President's Message is everywhere the subject of conversation. It is praised and criticised, picked into small pieces and put together again, much to the edification of the "pickers and packers." Generally it gives satisfaction. We notice however, that he neglects, by some oversight, to call the attention of Congress to the great benefit that the country is receiving by the manufacture of Pier, Dannals & Co.'s Cream Ales. It is apparent that this article, by taking the place of stronger liquors, will eventually do so much for the prevention of inebriety, that it deserves the encouragement and patronage of great and small, and it receives it.

Employment Office.—Girls wanted for cooks and private families in the city. R. H. Long, at No. 12 Federal street, near bridge, Allegheny City, at the Dexter Washing Machine Office. Im

A NEW feature has turned up in the Richardson scandal. The friends of Mrs. McFarland aver that her relations with Richardson were at all times innocent; that at no time did she entertain the least idea of marrying, and that when the Richardson letter was published last spring, mentioning his intention of marrying her, she felt shocked and thoroughly annoyed; that she was determined to get rid of McFarland, but would not consent to marry Richardson until the very last moment, when, her name having been so closely mixed up in the affair, she determined to provide for her children by becoming his wife, and thus obtain her share of Richardson's property. All this is to be brought out on the trial. It is reported that a sharp correspondence has passed between Beecher and Greeley, in which the former bitterly complains of the manner in which he has been misled by false representations in regard to the relations of the various parties previous to the Astor House marriage ceremony. It is also said that Greeley exonerates Beecher publicly from the charges brought against him, judicially and otherwise, the reverend gentleman will furnish the correspondence for publication to the press.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY MCLAUGHLIN, of Cumberland county, thus writes on the Schoeppe case: "The jury before whom he was tried was notably one of the most intelligent ever empanelled in our country, and was virtually of the defendant's own choosing, for although the law gave him twenty peremptory challenges and an unlimited right to challenge for cause, he only used four or five of the challenges allowed him.

In commenting on the case the Harrisburgh *Telegraph* says: "The public should know that while the friends of Dr. Schoeppe are using their utmost efforts to satisfy the Governor that there is reasonable doubt of his guilt, the friends of the slain victim, Miss Steinrucke, are on the contrary, daily furnishing fresh proofs to the Executive of the Doctor's guilt.

In the Colored Labor Convention at Washington, it was stated that the agricultural laborers in the South average only about $60 per year, and that this low rate was the result of combination among the planters. The remedy proposed was to make labor more scarce by making laborers land owners. It was proposed to ask Congress to subdivide the public lands in the South into twenty-acre farms, to make one year's residence entitle a settler to a patent, and also to place in the hands of a Commission a sum of money, not exceeding $2,000,000, to aid their settlement, and also to purchase lands in States where no public lands are found, the money to be loaned for five years, without interest.

An irascible old gent, who formerly held the position of Justice of the Peace, who was one day accosted in the street by a youth, in a manner that did not come up to his Honor's idea of respect due him. "Young man," said he, "I fine you $5 for contempt of court."

"Why, Judge," said the offender, "you are not in session."

"This Court," replied the Judge, thoroughly irritated, "is always in session, and consequently always an object of contempt."

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NOVELTY WORKS.
Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of ADAMS, McKEE & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
Pittsburgh, November 15, 1869.
J. K. Moorhead, Calvin Adams,
Stephen Jarvis, James H. Gaw,
Jacob Kinzer, David F. McKee,
S. Jarvis Adams, Turner